

الشرق الأوسط

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Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh.
Belgium	20 B.F.	Laos	22.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 Dr.
France	2.50 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Gld.
Germany	3.00 M.	Nigeria	7.0 N.
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Great Britain	20 P.	Portugal	20 Esc.
India	10 Rs.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Iran	60 Rials	Sweden	2.5 S.Kr.
Israel	12.00	Switzerland	2.05 Fr.
Italy	400 Lira	Turkey	60 L.
		U.S. dollar (for)	1.00
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, variable. Temp. 19-24. Thursday, 19-24. Friday, 19-24. Saturday, 19-24. Sunday, 19-24. LONDON: Wednesday, variable. Temp. 17-24. Thursday, 17-24. Friday, 17-24. Saturday, 17-24. Sunday, 17-24. NEW YORK: Wednesday, variable. Temp. 65-75. Thursday, 65-75. Friday, 65-75. Saturday, 65-75. Sunday, 65-75. ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

29,744



Moments Before the Crash

A photo of a Pacific Southwest Airlines jet flying toward a San Diego neighborhood five miles from the airport, its right wing on fire, was taken Monday by Hans Wendt, a photographer working for San Diego County. Mr. Wendt was photographing a dedication ceremony a few miles from the point where the airliner crashed.

He said he heard what sounded like a sonic boom, but thought at the time, because he was aware that the area is in the landing pattern for Lindbergh Field, that "this is a heck of a place for an airplane to cause a sonic boom." He walked out from under the service-station canopy, looked up, saw the plane on fire, raised his camera (a Nikkormat EL with an 85mm lens) and shot one photograph before losing sight of the plane under the canopy. He then dashed under the canopy and came out on the other side in time to see the plane about to drop behind a building. He got one more photograph, reproduced here, before the plane disappeared.

Hussein Hardens Stance; Labor Party Backs Begin

Monarch, Assad Meet, Agree on Most Issues

Knesset Is Seen Certain To Back Peace Accords

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 26 (UPI) — King Hussein said today that Washington had not come "anywhere near" his demands in a Middle East peace accord and that he and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad saw eye-to-eye now on most issues.

King Hussein's toughest comments yet on the U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace accords were made at Amman airport after Mr. Assad ended a daylong visit. The Syrian leader, accompanied by Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and other officials, left for talks in Saudi Arabia on the summit accords.

President Assad flew to Saudi Arabia tonight from Amman for an unannounced visit. He was met at Taif airport by Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdulaziz, Reuters reported.

King Hussein's comments suggested a difficult mission for President Carter's roving Middle East envoy, Alfred Atherton, who arrived in Amman later this evening in the latest U.S. bid to persuade the Jordanian monarch to back the peace accords.

Mr. Atherton said he would brief the king on his recent visit to seek backing for the accords in some Arab Gulf states, and would visit both Israel and Egypt after leaving Jordan. He was expected to be in Amman until early Thursday.

King Hussein also sharply criticized recent statements by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on such issues as the future of Jerusalem. "This... and his attitude on all [negotiating] matters is not a very helpful factor as far as the impressions we're already forming regarding what happened at Camp David," he said.

"I think it [Mr. Begin's comments] has in some respects confirmed some of our worst suspicions about the peace accords, the king said.

He was reminded by reporters that he said at a weekend news conference that substantial changes were required in the Camp David accords before he would consider joining the current peace moves. Asked what these changes were, he said:

"I believe a total examination of the entire [summit] position is required."

He said Jordan still wanted total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land, including Old Jerusalem, and self-determination for the Palestinians.

"I don't think that what we have heard so far comes anywhere near that," the king said.

He said that at the current stage in Middle East developments he (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

TEL AVIV, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Israel's opposition Labor Party swung its support behind Prime Minister Menachem Begin today, virtually assuring parliamentary approval of the Camp David Peace accords.

At the same time, official sources in Tel Aviv said that Egypt and Israel would convene a committee as early as next week to begin negotiations on Sinai and wrap up a peace treaty by Christmas. Egypt has vowed to negotiate a settlement even without Jordan.

Mr. Begin, who has said he would resign if the Knesset rejects the accords, met for more than two hours with the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee of the Knesset and said afterward that he would permit members of his coalition to vote their conscience in the crucial balloting tomorrow.

Labor Party leaders said they would vote for the accords. The opposition Labor alignment swung behind Mr. Begin despite some expressed misgivings about the peace treaty — surrendering the Jewish settlements in Sinai. The Labor Party holds 32 Knesset seats.

Most of the opposition to the accords came from within Mr. Begin's own rightist Likud bloc, although media polls predicted that at least 90 of the 120 members of the Knesset would vote in favor of the two framework agreements signed Sept. 17. The coalition government commands 71 Knesset seats.

"I think it's bad for the state of Israel and for the people of Israel," said Rabbi Moshe Druckman, a member of the National Religious Party. The NRP with 12 seats is Mr. Begin's biggest coalition partner.

But former Labor Prime Minister (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

FAA Says San Diego Tower Issued Alert; 151 Dead

Pilots Saw Each Other Before Collision

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Pilots of a light plane and a jet involved in the worst aviation disaster in U.S. history saw each other before the crash yesterday that killed 151 persons, federal aviation authorities said.

The crash destroyed a city block, killing more than a dozen persons, and authorities expected it could take days to identify the dead.

A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said that "within minutes" before the jet airliner collided with a single-engine light plane, the control tower at San Diego International Airport alerted them in a "traffic advisory" and "both pilots acknowledged having the other craft in sight."

That was followed by a warning to the light plane's pilot that he was "on a collision course, but the pilot did not respond."

Burning Jet Fuel

As people on the ground watched, the airliner's blazing fuselage plummeted into the neighborhood like a bomb, leveling homes in a tumble of flying wreckage and fiery balls of burning jet fuel.

Bodies rained down. They smashed to earth on lawns, roofs and sidewalks and snarled in trees. Two falling bodies crashed through a car's windshield and killed the occupants, a woman and her baby.

Looters scurried into the crash site, stripping dismembered bodies of money and jewelry. Nine persons were arrested for looting and 15 onlookers were arrested for disobeying police orders to leave the area.

A force of 100 Marines was posted around the wreckage to guard against looting, and coroner's officials said they expected to continue working at least all day today to identify the dead from the pieces.

"There wasn't a single entire body recovered on the whole block," said coroner's supervisor Warren Chambers.

West Germans Cleared of Espionage Allegations

ARLSRUHE, West Germany, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Five prominent West Germans named as Eastern spies by a high Romanian defector have been cleared, Kurt Rebmann, federal chief prosecutor, announced today.

Mr. Rebmann said that he had no proof to back accusations that they were spies for the East. He said they were cleared because they were not involved in the espionage case.

A statement attributed to Gen. Ioan Paopaea, state secretary of the Romanian Interior Ministry, said that at the end of July, a Romanian government purge of a bitter dispute in West Germany between the ruling Social Democratic Party and the opposition Christian Democrats followed intervention in the United States by the CIA. Gen. Paopaea, a high-ranking official in the Romanian government, spoke of a "big, big" case of espionage in Romania.

As a result of information given by the CIA, Gen. Paopaea said, West German security authorities investigated Uwe Holtz, a Social Democratic member of parliament, and Rolf Brodner-Groeger, 34, a former assistant to Egon Bahr, the secretary of the Social Democratic Party. The Bundestag and Mr. Holtz's parliamentary immunity to his office could be lifted.

Others Unnamed

Three other prominent persons were investigated, but their identities were not disclosed. One was identified by Mr. Rebmann only as "a civil servant in a Bonn ministry."

The investigation against all has been stopped because of lack of evidence," Mr. Rebmann said.

He said searches failed to produce any incriminating evidence against Mr. Brodner-Groeger and Mr. Holtz and their testimony was credible that their contacts with Romanians were business ones.

"I feel completely rehabilitated," Mr. Holtz said after Mr. Rebmann's announcement.

A statement attributed to Gen. Paopaea on an alleged secret Social Democratic plan to neutralize West Germany caused more of a furor than the spy charges and revived Christian Democratic charges that Mr. Bahr, the Social Democratic general-secretary, was carrying out his own secret foreign policy.

The Christian Democrats repeated their suspicions that Mr. Bahr and some other Social Democratic leaders are working behind the back of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to loosen ties to the West and make a separate deal with Moscow.

The controversy began when the newspaper Die Welt said Gen. Paopaea told the CIA that Mr. Bahr had drawn up a secret plan calling for West German withdrawal from NATO in exchange for a Russian nonaggression guarantee. Mr. Bahr was described as advocating such a plan as a step toward the reunification of Germany.

Mr. Schmidt, party chairman Willy Brandt, and Mr. Bahr denied the charges and pointed to a U.S. statement that there was no evidence of such a Mr. Bahr plan.

House Passes Its Own Tax Bill for Americans Abroad

More 'Generous' Than Senate Version

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (IHT) — The House late yesterday passed a comprehensive revision of the taxation of Americans abroad, including special deductions and an income exclusion for persons not resident in Western Europe or Canada.

The bill would defer the foreign-income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act — which concerned income earned in 1977 — to take effect for income earned in 1978. It was passed by 282 yeas to 94 nays and sent to conference with the Senate.

At the conference, which must take place soon if action is to be completed before Congress adjourns on Oct. 14, members of the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees will have to reconcile major differences between the House and Senate versions. Once a compromise is reached, both houses will have to approve the revised measure.

Along with the income exclusion, the House bill includes special deductions for housing, education, the cost of living and home leave. The Senate measure, passed last May, contains special deductions only for housing, education and the cost of living, and in a less generous form than those in the House bill.

Both bills provide that all foreign income taxes would be allowable as foreign tax credits against U.S. income taxes. Both allow taxpayers claiming the standard deduction to take the special deductions as well. And both provide that the qualifications for claiming the provisions of the bills would be the same as those for taking the income exclusion under current law.

The estimated "tax expenditure" or revenue cost to the Treasury is about \$550 million under the House measure and about \$320 million for the Senate bill. Under the Tax Reform Act provisions, the tax expenditure would be about \$180 million.

The main difference between the two bills, and the issue on which eventual passage could well hinge, involves the income exclusion adopted by the House. Sources have said that its passage infuriated key members of the Senate Finance Committee, and a number of aides have said bluntly that an exclusion would never get through the Senate.

The House bill would provide a \$20,000 (\$25,000 for Americans working abroad more than three years) exclusion and includes an escalator clause based on increases in current funds for loan guarantees to small business exporters.

An additional \$20 million to the Commerce and State Departments for export development programs.

Working with the Congress to "resolve promptly the tax problems of Americans employed abroad."

Reducing domestic barriers to exports such as regulations, export controls, antitrust laws and environmental reviews.

"I hope that our major trading partners will see the importance of reaching more widespread agreements on the use of export finance, to avoid a costly competition which is economically unsound," Mr. Carter said.

He said international agreements (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Embarrassed 'Umbrella Man' Testifies

A Kennedy Murder Theory Is Folded

by Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — The House Select Committee on Assassinations yesterday apparently rejected one of the most intriguing theories of John Kennedy's slaying.

Why did a bystander, on that rainy day in Dallas in 1963, suddenly open a black umbrella at the moment that Mr. Kennedy's motorcade was fired upon?

Talk of the mysterious "umbrella man" and distant, blurry photos of him have appeared for 14 years in books and articles expounding conspiracy theories for Mr. Kennedy's slaying.

Conspiracy buffs have suggested that the opening of the umbrella was a signal for one or more gun-

men to fire. It has also been theorized that the umbrella contained darts or a rocket aimed at the president. The umbrella man had never been identified.

Embarrassed Witness

But Louis Witt, a Dallas insurance man, stepped forward yesterday, with some embarrassment, as the committee continued its hearings in the Kennedy case.

Mr. Witt, responding to a subpoena, said that he was the long-sought umbrella man. He even brought along his black umbrella.

Mr. Witt, 53, first identified to the committee by friends, testified that he had carried the umbrella from his office to the parade route to heckle Mr. Kennedy.

"I'm a conservative," he said, "and I understood that a black um-



ILL ON ROSTRUM — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is helped after he became ill yesterday while he was delivering an address at the UN General Assembly. Story on Page 3.

W. Bank Talks Said a Certainty

With or Without Hussein

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP) — Israel will push ahead with negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip territories even if King Hussein turns down a role for Jordan in the complex arrangements called for in the Camp David summit accords, Israeli officials say.

Responding to a declaration by President Carter that he has obtained a written commitment from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to "assume the Arab role" in the West Bank negotiations if King Hussein continues to stay out of the talks, the Israeli sources said yesterday that the government "will negotiate with whoever will negotiate with us."

The arrangement provides new protection for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty that Mr. Sadat has promised to sign before Dec. 17 in exchange for a return of full sovereignty over the Sinai peninsula. Mr. Sadat and U.S. officials said separately in Washington last week that a lack of progress on the West Bank arrangements during that time could threaten the atmosphere needed for the peace treaty.

Under the arrangement spelled out in a letter that Mr. Sadat sent to Mr. Carter last week, Mr. Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin can determine the rate of progress in setting up elections for an autonomous West Bank and Gaza Strip administrative council if King Hussein continues to balk at accepting the Camp David outcome.

Hussein Declines

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who failed last week to get Jordan and Saudi Arabia to endorse Mr. Sadat's decision to sign the Camp David agreements, reported to President Carter at the White House yesterday on his five-day trip.

King Hussein declined an invitation from Mr. Carter to visit Washington for talks later this month, but U.S. officials now indicate that they expect the Jordanian monarch to agree to a Washington trip later in the year.

Jordan ruled the West Bank until Israel occupied it in the 1967 war, to which Israel also captured the Gaza Strip — then administered by Egypt — the Sinai and Syria's Golan Heights.

Mr. Sadat has said that Gaza should become part of a Jordanian-Palestinian entity rather than return to Egyptian control. Egypt's historical ties to Gaza, however, will evidently be invoked as a legal base for negotiation by Mr. Sadat with the Israelis on the fate of Palestinians, since he could assert that principles worked out for Gaza should also apply to the West Bank.

Under the Camp David accords, Jordan and Egypt are due to participate in initial negotiations with the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Also Cites 'Tax Problems' of Overseas Americans

Carter Outlines Plan to Raise Exports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (IHT) — President Carter today announced new efforts to boost U.S. exports, and cut the nation's trade deficit, including an increase in lending authority of the Export-Import Bank, clarification of antitrust law and other measures.

He called the program the first step in an effort to give the nation's trade deficit the high-level, sustained attention that it deserves.

In a press conference announcing the policy, the president said that "the large trade deficits the U.S. has experienced in recent years has weakened the value of the dollar, intensified inflationary pressures in our own economy and heightened instability in the world economy."

The relatively slow growth of American exports has been an important factor in our trade deficit problem," he said. "Until now, both business and government have accorded exports a relatively low priority. These priorities must be changed."

The program, he said, will "provide increased direct assistance to U.S. exporters, reduce domestic barriers to exports and reduce foreign barriers to our exports and secure a fairer international trading system for all exporters."

Specifically, the program includes:

- An additional \$500 million in fiscal year 1980 to the Ex-Im Bank's loan authorization to \$4.1 billion.
- Targeting \$100 million of the Small Business Administration's

A Kennedy Plot Theory Is Folded

(Continued from Page 1)

gunfire," Mr. Witt said. "There were three or four sharp sounds in very rapid succession. I apparently had the umbrella in front of me for some few steps and I didn't see the president shot."

Suddenly, Mr. Witt said, "there was pandemonium all around me. I sat down on the curb because I was stunned," he said, explaining a chance photo that showed him in that position. "I was aware that something terrible had happened."

When he returned to his office and heard about the shooting on the radio, "I kind of felt like the umbrella was a bad joke that had gone sour," he said.

Mr. Witt said he never would have come forward if friends had not identified him from the committee's photo.

"If the Guinness Book of Records had records for people being in the wrong place at the wrong time and doing the wrong thing, I'd be No. 1 in that category without even a runner-up," he said.

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Sadat Ends Ban On Columnist

CAIRO, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Columnist Mustafa Amin, suspended from writing about politics since Aug. 15, said yesterday that President Anwar Sadat lifted the suspension after returning from the Camp David summit meeting in the United States.

Mr. Amin, 64, will resume his columns in the national daily newspaper Al-Akhar tomorrow and in the weekly newspaper Al-Ahram El-Yom on Saturday. He was suspended for a column in which he criticized members of the People's Assembly, who he said had "flocked" to join Sadat's new National Democratic Party before its program was published.

Mr. Amin was invited to the wedding yesterday of Mr. Sadat's son, Gamal.



Lorrie Witt, "umbrella man" of Kennedy murder theorists, watches Monday in Washington as Cynid Cooper, a House Assassinations Committee assistant, struggles to open the umbrella.

Nicaragua Accepts U.S. Mediation Bid

MANAGUA, Sept. 26 (UPI) — In an about-face of its past stand, President Anastasio Somoza's government announced late yesterday that it would accept a U.S. mediation offer delivered by William Jordan, President Carter's special envoy, who met Gen. Somoza twice in the past three days.

Nicaragua's opposition Conservative Party today hailed the U.S. mediation effort as insurance against what it said might be a "brutal wave of repression" by the government against suspected Sandinista guerrillas.

"The government has accepted the friendly cooperation of the United States for the purpose of helping in the search for peaceful solutions to the present Nicaraguan situation with the participation of interested political opposition groups," Acting Foreign Minister Harry Bodan said in a statement.

That language appeared to ex-

clude the Sandinista guerrillas, who have waged a bloody revolt against Gen. Somoza's regime.

The secretary of the Conservative Party, Roberto Velez Barcenas, said the U.S. mediation "will be very beneficial for Nicaragua in the sense that it can avoid a terrible brutal wave of repression on a national scale."

"My only regret is that the negotiations didn't come sooner," Mr. Velez said, "that so many people had to die and that so many cities were destroyed."

Most Managua businesses reopened yesterday, and the government radio claimed that only 5 percent of the merchants were still on strike. The broadcast also said Na-

tional Guard troops had the nation under control, and it called on Nicaraguans who fled to neighboring Costa Rica and Honduras during the two-week revolt to return and help in the reconstruction of the nation.

Pilots Saw Each Other

(Continued from Page 1)

a landing at San Diego International Airport, Lindbergh Field, ending a flight from Sacramento and Los Angeles, when it collided with the light plane, which had taken off on a training flight from Montgomery Field, five miles to the north, for a landing at Lindbergh.

Bruce Chambers, public affairs officer for the FAA western region, said that both pilots, having been alerted in a "traffic advisory" to the presence of the other plane, replied, "Yes, I have him in sight." Such alerts are common, issued "a thousand times a day," he said, but following the alert a controller at the Lindbergh Field tower "tried to tell the pilot of the small plane they were on a collision course, but the pilot did not respond."

Usually, pilots practicing instrument flying wear blinders which restrict their vision to the cockpit instruments, duplicating the conditions of flying in darkness and bad weather, while the instructor maintains a visual watch. It was not known whether Sgt. Boswell was wearing blinders.

U.K. Envoy to Lebanon

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Benjamin Leckie Strachan, British ambassador to Yemen since February of last year, has been named ambassador to Lebanon, succeeding Sir Peter Wakefield, the Foreign Office said.

Russia Sees a Provocation Japan, China Contacts Include Military

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Sept. 26 (NYT) — The increasing number of contacts between China and Japan, following the signature of a treaty of peace and friendship by the two countries last month, has now spread to the military, with China inviting former Japanese generals to the mainland to discuss how to make tanks, missiles and planes.

Experts here doubt whether Japan will give much advanced military technology to China, since most of this country's sophisticated material comes from the United States and cannot be passed on without U.S. permission. But diplomats are watching the situation carefully because Japan risks involvement in the Chinese-Soviet dispute if it gives any form of military aid to China.

Since the signature of the Chinese-Japanese peace treaty Aug. 12, the two countries have multiplied contacts in the economic, diplomatic and financial spheres, and early this month a Chinese military mission visited Japan, the first major group from Peking to come here after conclusion of the treaty.

Military Technicians

The newspaper Asahi Shimbun reported today that three military men — former Gen. Mitsunori Okawara, former Gen. Kanji Tanaka and technical expert Tomochiro Ozawa — would go to China for two weeks at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, a Peking organization.

The three are technicians in the respective fields of tank development, Gen. Okawara worked on Japan's highly-regarded 74-type aircraft manufacture and missile production. Mr. Tanaka is employed by Nippon Electric, Japan's top telecommunications firm, and Gen. Tanaka is an adviser to Nissan Motor, a leading auto company with a developing interest in the defense field.

Their visit to China will follow a mission to Japan, led by Gen. Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the Chinese general staff, who visited Nippon Electric and Fujitsu, showing interest in advanced computer technology.

Japan's Defense Agency said today that it had no part in the invitation to a meeting with Japan's foreign minister, Susao Sonoda, in New York yesterday, according to Japanese press reports. Mr. Gromyko reportedly rejected an invitation by Mr. Sonoda to visit Japan — a pointed rebuff.

The Soviet Union may have weak ground for objecting to a great increase in Chinese-Japanese contacts in the economic field and to plans for raising the scale of a Chinese-Japanese trade agreement, concluded early this year, from \$20 billion to a reported \$80 billion to \$100 billion over an eight-year period.

But meetings between members

Policeman Hurt In New Wave of Italy Bombings

ROME, Sept. 26 (AP) — Four bomb attacks in Rome and northern Italy last night injured a policeman and caused damage, police said today.

The worst bombing took place at Saronno, a few miles north of Milan, where a time bomb under an empty car parked outside a police station smashed windows, badly damaged the building's facade and slightly injured a policeman.

In Milan, another bomb exploded outside a building housing an office of the Socialist Party. The blast damaged the front of the building and several cars.

In the Rome area a fashionable Rome restaurant and a hotel at nearby Ostia were bombed.

Cost of Living

Under the House bill, the Treasury would publish a table giving the differential between the cost of living in various foreign countries and that in the United States, using New York City as a base. The deduction would be found by multiplying earned income (salary plus overtime and bonuses) by the differential for the appropriate foreign country. The House bill imposes no dollar limits on this deduction.

The Senate bill would require the IRS to draw up a table for the various foreign places and family sizes. The table would show the dollar amount by which the general cost of living (excluding housing and education) exceeds the average cost of living in the United States for a family with an income equal to grade 12, step one of the federal pay scale.

This base income would be automatically adjusted for inflation in accordance with adjustments in federal pay. To determine the deduction, a taxpayer would look up the appropriate foreign area and family size in the IRS table and compare it with the cost-of-living allowance paid by his employer.

The deduction would be the smaller of the two dollar amounts.

Housing

The House bill would allow a deduction for reasonable housing costs in excess of 16 2/3 percent of base salary (representing typical U.S. housing costs). However, a taxpayer would not be able to claim a deduction for housing that was more lavish than a taxpayer in a similar position in the United States could afford.

Under the Senate bill, typical U.S. housing costs would be figured at 20 percent of base salary.

Soviet Criticism

Diplomats here regard the mission as provocative from a Soviet viewpoint at a time when the Kremlin's criticism of the Chinese-Japanese peace treaty is severe. Such criticism was repeated by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at a meeting with Japan's foreign minister, Susao Sonoda, in New York yesterday, according to Japanese press reports. Mr. Gromyko reportedly rejected an invitation by Mr. Sonoda to visit Japan — a pointed rebuff.

of Japan's defense establishment and Chinese military officials, even if these do not directly involve the Japanese government, are a somewhat different matter, diplomats here observe.

Japan has increased defense spending to more than \$10 billion from a level of \$1.5 billion in the early 1970s, and its capacity to develop modern weapons will increase in the future with huge orders being placed abroad — mainly in the United States — for advanced aircraft.

At the same time, Japan's heavy

industry — especially the large shipbuilding firms, which are also Japan's leading defense contractors — is desperate for orders and is believed to be looking toward export markets, including China.

Against this background, the planned visit of Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to Japan late next month to exchange instruments of ratification of the Chinese-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship has a disturbing aspect, coming at a time when China is deeply concerned about a joint

threat on its borders from Vietnam in the south and the Soviet Union to the north.

Diplomats here see Japan as China as being far from forming any kind of military alliance in the near future, but the Chinese-Japanese peace treaty has aspects that may, in the long run, turn out to be anything but "peace-loving."

Japanese diplomats, aware of the danger, favor a positive response toward Mr. Gromyko's renewed call in New York for a treaty of "good-neighborliness and cooperation" with the Soviet Union.

House Passes Own Overseas Tax Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

cause it was flagrantly unfair to Americans working abroad in non-exclusion areas.

However, staff members of the committees and aides to key legislators expressed confidence that a compromise could be worked out. "We expect to finish the issue this session," was a typical comment.

The disagreement over the exclusion highlights the difference of approach between the House and Senate. The House bill is more concerned with incentives to make overseas work attractive for U.S. citizens and companies, and thereby help reduce the balance-of-trade and balance-of-payments deficits.

The Senate is more concerned with equity, dealing with the legitimate excess costs borne by Americans working abroad, but also making sure that persons overseas do not get breaks unavailable to domestic taxpayers.

Ribicoff Study

The House bill was based largely on proposals made by the Tax Fairness Committee, a lobbying arm of the construction and engineering industries. It was adopted by the Ways and Means Committee after a few days of hearings in June.

The Senate measure was almost entirely the work of Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., who spent more than a year investigating. He made trips abroad to examine conditions firsthand. Many Senate committee members say privately that, compared with the careful work done by Sen. Ribicoff, the House measure was a hasty affair that was unbalanced and could create more problems than it solves.

There are signs that the Senate conferees might be willing to accept some of the more generous language adopted by the House, especially in the area of education and the cost of living. But almost all Senate sources have indicated that an income exclusion would be strongly rejected in any form. Still, these same sources are optimistic that the differences can be resolved.

It remains to be seen whether this optimism can survive the time factor. Congress will have only about three weeks to complete action on the measure, and with major issues such as tax cuts, civil service reform and energy still crowding the calendar, especially in the Senate, extended debate or procedural delays could still lead to the measure being dropped for this year.

Along with the income exclusion and the deferral of the Tax Reform Act for income earned in 1977, provisions of the House and Senate bills include:

Cost of Living

Under the House bill, the Treasury would publish a table giving the differential between the cost of living in various foreign countries and that in the United States, using New York City as a base. The deduction would be found by multiplying earned income (salary plus overtime and bonuses) by the differential for the appropriate foreign country. The House bill imposes no dollar limits on this deduction.

The Senate bill would require the IRS to draw up a table for the various foreign places and family sizes. The table would show the dollar amount by which the general cost of living (excluding housing and education) exceeds the average cost of living in the United States for a family with an income equal to grade 12, step one of the federal pay scale.

This base income would be automatically adjusted for inflation in accordance with adjustments in federal pay. To determine the deduction, a taxpayer would look up the appropriate foreign area and family size in the IRS table and compare it with the cost-of-living allowance paid by his employer.

The deduction would be the smaller of the two dollar amounts.

Housing

The House bill would allow a deduction for reasonable housing costs in excess of 16 2/3 percent of base salary (representing typical U.S. housing costs). However, a taxpayer would not be able to claim a deduction for housing that was more lavish than a taxpayer in a similar position in the United States could afford.

Under the Senate bill, typical U.S. housing costs would be figured at 20 percent of base salary.

Energy Agency Election

VIENNA, Sept. 26 (AP) — Saudi Arabian Ambassador Fadhil Kary Kababani yesterday was elected chairman of the International Atomic Energy Agency's board of governors for 1978-1979.

A small group of demonstrators calling themselves the Fri-

Arnold Proll were outside the

calling for support in a campaign against her extradition to Germany.

Her lawyer told the co-

she fears for her safety even

she makes an appearance.

arrested on Sept. 18 at a no-

don garage where she was

as an instructor.

A small group of demon-

calling themselves the Fri-

Arnold Proll were outside the

calling for support in a campaign

against her extradition to Germany.

to determine the deduction, a taxpayer would compare the housing allowance paid by his employer and the amount actually spent for housing. From the smaller of these two figures he would subtract 20 percent of his base salary to arrive at his housing deduction.

Education

Under the House bill, a taxpayer would be allowed to deduct the reasonable costs of educating dependent children from kindergarten through grade 12 in an American-type school or in a school in the United States, if no American-type school were easily accessible. Deductible would be tuition, fees, books and local transportation.

If no American-type school were within reasonable commuting distance, room and board and non-local transportation, including two round trips a year between the school and the place of work, would also be deductible.

The Senate bill would require the IRS to set up a table showing the reasonable cost of an American-type education in various foreign places. Deductible items would be limited to tuition, fees, books and local transportation. Room and board and non-local transportation would not be included.

To determine the deduction, a taxpayer would compare the actual amount spent for the deductible items, the allowance granted by his employer and the amount to be found by looking up the appropriate figures in the IRS table. The smallest of the three figures would be the deduction.

Home Leave

The House bill would allow a deduction for the cost of one round trip a year to the United States for the employee and his dependents. The Senate bill includes no home-leave deduction.

Moving Expenses

The House bill would increase both the dollar amount and the time limitations for overseas moves, including certain storage expenses, from the current 30 days and \$3,000 to 90 days and \$6,000. The Senate bill stays with the current law.

Section 119

The House bill would expand Section 119 of the Tax Code which excludes from income meals and

housing provided to an employee on the business premises of the employer. It would change the law to cover meals and lodging furnished to the spouse and dependent of the employee; furnished "pursuant to employment" by the employer's client rather than the employer; or furnished "car-

style" (on a common area, available to the public).

The 119 exemption would leave Section 119 unchanged, but it would allow those normally covered that section to elect to take special deductions for housing, education and the cost of living instead. To do this, the IRS would be required to set up special tables to cover the cost of living, housing and education in various areas and family sizes.

All deductions would be determined from the tables, but the education deduction could not exceed the amount actually spent by taxpayer. However, to claim the 119 exemption, a taxpayer would have to waive his claim.

The 119 exemption.

The House bill would incur the period during which the

cases from sale of a principal

homes can be reinvested tax-

from the current 18-to-24-month

period to a maximum of

months. The Senate measure

lent in this area.

Self-Foreign-Employed

Americans overseas who are employed or employed by foreign persons would be able to claim special deductions under the S-

bill by using tables prepared by employees of charitable organizations. The education deduc-

would be determined by comparing the amount spent by the taxpayer and the figure in the IRS table. The deduction would be the smaller amount.

The housing deduction would be determined in the same way, the deduction being the smaller amount minus 20 percent of salary. The cost-of-living deduction would be found by looking up the

Under the Senate bill, only Americans given specific allowances for housing, education or cost of living by their employer would be able to take the deductions. Those who are flat salary, not broken down into allowances, would not be eligible for the deductions.

Pravda Charges U.S. Uses Drug

Against Its Political Prisoners

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP) — The Soviet Union said yesterday that the United States uses shock treatment and mind-altering drugs on political prisoners.

A commentary in Pravda said tens of millions of Americans were deprived of political rights and

were forced to either remain or go to prison.

Pravda said "programs of falsification of behavior" are against political prisoners "provide, for example, for electric shock treatment and other in-

visible methods, such as the mind-altering drugs."

Pravda referred to a report the San Francisco-based Committee for Monitoring U.S. Imple-

ment of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords on U.S. security. The newspaper mentioned the existence of monitoring groups in the United States and in Western organizations that

violate human rights and mental hospitals.

Extradition S

Granted to P

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI) —

trid Proll, suspected member

West German Baader-Me-

terrorist gang, appeared before

court today on a provision-

tradition warrant. She was

held in custody for seven

days.

Her lawyer told the co-

she fears for her safety even

she makes an appearance.

arrested on Sept. 18 at a no-

don garage where she was

as an instructor.

A small group of demon-

calling themselves the Fri-

Arnold Proll were outside the

calling for support in a campaign

against her extradition to Germany.

Socialist Bureau to

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI)

Bureau of the Socialist Inter-

al will meet in Paris Friday

Saturday under the chair-

of former West German Ch-

Willy Brandt, who is pres-

ing the Socialist International

group's headquarters and

today.

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Error Termed Innocent Despite Appearances

White House Says Probe Clears Milliken

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP) — The White House conceded yesterday that there may have been the "appearance of impropriety" involved in the case of Bill Milliken, a close Carter family friend who intervened with the government for a developer who agreed to give \$10,000 to a nonprofit corporation run by Mr. Milliken.

But the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, reporting on the results of a White House inquiry, said the investigation turned up nothing to contradict Mr. Milliken's description of his intervention for the developer as "a mistake in judgment" that was "done innocently."

Mr. Powell indicated that there will be no change in Mr. Milliken's relationship with the White House and, in response to questions, he said no further action in the case is being considered.

Worked as Consultant

Underscoring President Carter's strong support for Mr. Milliken, Mr. Powell said the president personally chose Mr. Milliken's Atlanta-based Institutional Development Corporation (IDC) to participate in a federal pilot project that seeks improved coordination in the use

of federal and private funds in community projects.

Mr. Milliken, with Mr. Carter's approval, worked seven months last year as a consultant to the Office of Management and Budget in setting up the pilot project, and was paid \$13,000 by the federal government, he said.

Called HUD Official

The project is now run out of an office in the Old Executive Office building next to the White House, Mr. Powell said. The use of that office by employees working on Mr. Milliken's other nonprofit ventures has been "discontinued," he said.

The Washington Post reported last week that Mr. Milliken interceded earlier this year with federal housing officials on behalf of George Zambas, a wealthy Johnstown, Pa., developer seeking a \$15.5 million federal grant for an apartment-hotel-mall complex.

While discussing Mr. Zambas' efforts to obtain a federal grant, both men have acknowledged in interviews, Mr. Milliken solicited and later received a \$10,000 contribution to IDC.

Mr. Milliken later called a friend in the administration, Richard Fleming, deputy assistant secretary

of housing and urban development, who set up a meeting between Mr. Zambas and HUD officials. Mr. Zambas' grant application is still pending.

IDC, part of the federal pilot project approved by Mr. Carter, contributes its own funds and obtains federal grants for a variety of urban educational programs. The project has received strong White House support.

Mr. Powell said Mr. Milliken's intervention on behalf of Mr. Zambas consisted of a single phone call to Mr. Fleming to ask Mr. Fleming to arrange a meeting with Mr. Zambas. He said other HUD officials, but not Mr. Fleming, attended the meeting with Mr. Zambas and public officials from Johnstown, including the city's mayor.

Mr. Powell suggested that the meeting would have taken place without Mr. Milliken's intervention.

'A Little Harsh'

Asked if the White House had considered asking Mr. Milliken to return the \$10,000, Mr. Powell said that "would strike me as a little harsh."

He said nothing turned up in the investigation, conducted by White House counsel Robert Lipshutz,

"indicated any violation of the law."

Mr. Milliken is widely known as a deeply religious man who heads several nonprofit corporations that provide assistance to inner-city children experiencing trouble in school and to street academies for dropouts and youths with personal problems.

Sardinia Boy Freed After Papal Protest

NUORO, Sardinia, Sept. 26 (AP) — Luca Locci, a 7-year-old boy who was kidnapped three months ago, has been released on the edge of the mountain village of Lula near here, police said yesterday.

The release occurred hours after Pope John Paul I, speaking at the Vatican on Sunday, publicly denounced the kidnapping of the Sardinian industrialist's son as an example of the violence that troubles modern society.

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CELEBRATION — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and his wife Jihan help celebrate wedding of son Gamal and daughter-in-law Dina in their villa outside of Cairo Sunday.

Labor Party to Back Begin in Knesset

(Continued from Page 1)

Yitzhak Rabin said: "I have made my mind clear. I will not give my hand to prevent the achievement of peace even though I believe it's a very heavy price to pay or it."

During yesterday's Knesset debate, Labor Party leader Shimon Peres urged his colleagues to accept the accord.

An exact date for convening the negotiating committee has not been set pending approval of the accord by the Knesset tomorrow, the sources said.

Mr. Begin and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who signed the two historic Camp David documents

nine days ago, began drives yesterday to transform the summit meeting's "framework for peace" into peace treaties.

The Camp David agreements envision a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel that would resolve the Sinai situation, followed by a pact negotiated between Israel, Jordan and Palestinian representatives to resolve the status of the occupied West Bank.

Protest by Settlement

JERUSALEM, Sept. 26 (NYT) — Members of an Israeli settlement on the West Bank of the Jordan temporarily abandoned their

community today in a demonstration against the Knesset vote to withdraw from an Israeli withdrawal of its settlements in the Sinai Peninsula.

Late this afternoon, the 40 families of Maale Adumim, a settlement on captured Arab land on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho, turned out the lights, locked the doors of their homes and began a motorcade to Jerusalem.

A spokesman for the settlement said that the evacuation was to dramatize "what it means to leave." He gave no estimate on how long the settlers planned to stay in a hostel or in the Jerusalem homes of friends and relatives.

The exodus of the Maale Adumim settlers was the latest in a series of protests against Prime Minister Begin's call on the parliament to vote in favor of withdrawing Israeli settlers from Sinai in exchange for a peace treaty with Egypt.

Gromyko Takes Ill at UN, Returns to Finish Speech

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 26 (UPI) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko became ill Friday through his address to the General Assembly today and had been helped from the chamber, but recovered in about an hour and returned to finish his speech.

There was no immediate indication as to what caused the illness, though Mr. Gromyko complained out the "very, very hot" lights on podium. A Soviet spokesman said that Mr. Gromyko, although "very tired" from a series of meetings, definitely did not have a heart attack.

The 69-year-old diplomat was out half an hour into his address, which he criticized Egypt's role in the Camp David accord, when he turned abruptly and abruptly ended the rostrum. However, he did not collapse.

Recess Called

UN officials quickly stepped to side and asked, "Are you all right?" Two UN aides moved in to help Mr. Gromyko from the podium and into the General Assembly's chamber, and a brief recess was called.

Within 30 minutes, Mr. Gromyko was up and walking about, UN officials announced he was "feeling better" and intended to

Test Bank Discussions

(Continued from Page 1)

on the West Bank that are due to move in step with the talks on the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Palestinian Elections

Initial negotiations will set elections for a self-governing Palestinian authority that will elect a delegation to join the Jordanians and Israelis in a road set of talks designed to end the "final status" of the Bank and Gaza. Mr. Begin repeatedly said that both Israel and Biblical right.

And Israeli officials believe Jordan's participation is vital to long-term negotiations. But the talks on establishing machinery could be completed successfully even if King Hussein continues to temporize on the issue.

An outright final rejection of the Egyptian-Israeli peace is signed would be a damnable blow to the Camp David talks.

Israeli sources also told that neither Egypt nor the United States brought any pressure to begin during the summit to the Palestine Liberation Organization into the negotiations growing out of the agreements.

Ordering to these sources, the leaders worked out the agreement that could open the way to independent Palestinian

Carter Plans White House Solar Heaters

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP) — President Carter plans to have a \$24,000 solar heating system installed on the White House roof as an example to the United States, even though the project is not expected to save enough money to pay for itself.

If the Fire Arts Commission approves the project as expected, 1,820 square meters of solar collectors could be heating hot water for the White House by early spring.

Hugh Carter, the president's cousin, who handles administration of the mansion, said yesterday that the equipment is expected to save \$1,000 a year in utility costs in the beginning, with increased savings as the cost of conventional fuel rises.

But even at a 5 percent annual increase in fuel costs, he said, the project will not pay for itself in 20 years. "It's close. It's a little bit on the negative side," he said.

Hugh Carter said that the project will conserve nonrenewable energy sources, will not pollute and will be a symbol of the president's backing of solar power, a politically popular stand.

Liner America Being Refitted

ATHENS, Sept. 26 (AP) — The cruise ship America, which had a brief and disastrous summer under the ownership of a U.S. company, is being refitted here by its original owners for use next year on Mediterranean cruises.

An official of the Antonis Chandris Shipping Lines said today the company was confident this will prove a success, adding the 37,000-ton ship will be renamed and tour the Greek islands, Egypt, Israel, Turkey and Italy. The vessel has a maximum capacity of 2,400 berths.

The Chandris firm bought back the America from Venture Cruises at a court-ordered public auction early this month for slightly more than \$1 million, the official said.

Hard Line By Hussein

(Continued from Page 1)

and Syria "see eye-to-eye on most, if not all, things."

Asked where the differences were, he said, "There are hardly any at this stage." He said both Jordan and Syria wanted a just peace, "but not on the basis we have seen before us in the very recent past."

Egypt Seeks Support

CAIRO, Sept. 26 (UPI) — An Egyptian diplomatic offensive to win support for the Camp David peace agreements with Israel went into high gear today, focusing on a mostly critical Arab world and singling out Saudi Arabia for special treatment.

In parallel moves on the second day of the offensive, President Anwar Sadat sent a top aide to meet Saudi King Khalid in Geneva, and Acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali conferred with Arab ambassadors collectively.

Officials said the aim was to seek support, or at least sympathy, for the Camp David framework accords on a comprehensive Middle East settlement and an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Hassan el-Tohamy, a presidential aide with the rank of deputy premier and one of the principal negotiators at Camp David, flew this morning to Geneva for the meeting with King Khalid, who arrived there Saturday for a few days' rest on the way to the United States for heart surgery.

Ohio Well Fire Capped by Adair

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Red Adair, a well-fire expert, smothered what was called the largest natural-gas well fire in Ohio history yesterday using a mixture of mud, chemicals and salt water.

The high-pressure gas well caught fire during capping efforts Friday, burning eight men, three seriously.

Mr. Adair's Texas crew tried to stop the blaze Sunday, but the 3,000 barrels of mud and salt water pumped into the well was blown out by the pressure. Mr. Adair tried a slightly different mixture today and said that the trick was to pack enough mud in the well below the fire to choke off the flames, and not force the fire inside the ground.

Emirate Aide to Tokyo

ABU DHABI, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Maneh Said al-Qaiba of the United Arab Emirates flew to Tokyo yesterday for a weeklong visit to Japan, the official news agency said.

Faked Notes Tied Carter Aides, Vesco

By Charles R. Babcock and Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP) — Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson said yesterday that the key evidence used to link two top presidential advisers with fugitive financier Robert Vesco was not authentic.

In a column distributed for use today, Mr. Anderson said that his sources now claim they lost, and then "reconstructed" from memory, letters implicating Hamilton Jordan and Charles Kirbo in a scheme to fix Mr. Vesco's legal problems.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kirbo offered reporters the results of his own investigation, which he said shows the documents to be false. Mr. Kirbo said he has hotel records, plane logs and comparisons of typewritten letters that he says rebut the Anderson allegations.

Columns Weakened

Mr. Anderson said in a phone interview that his new findings "weaken badly" the authenticity of the critical documentation on which he based his original columns.

But the columnist refused to say that the key evidence may have been totally manufactured by R.L. Herring, an Albany, Ga., businessman who dealt with Mr. Vesco. "My sources insist that they [the documents] were not fabrications, but reconstructions," Mr. Anderson said.

The letters were reconstructed about Aug. 1 in Panama City, Fla., by Mr. Herring, his brother and brother-in-law and their wives. Mr. Anderson reported his sources said. He did not say in his latest column that this was one week after Mr. Herring was indicted on U.S. fraud and racketeering charges.

Mr. Anderson revised his original column linking Mr. Jordan and Mr. Kirbo to an attempted Vesco "political fix." But even the modified version was denied heatedly by Mr. Jordan, President Carter's closest White House aide, and Mr. Kirbo, the Atlanta attorney who is another presidential confidant.

Mr. Kirbo said that after checking plane logs and hotel records, he found that Mr. Herring and his associates were not in Albany, Ga., at the time Mr. Anderson contended that they were in Mr. Herring's off-

ice writing the incriminating letters. They were either in Costa Rica or airborne between the United States and Costa Rica at the time, Mr. Kirbo said.

Mr. Kirbo also found substantial discrepancies between the letters in question and other, unrelated letters typed by the same secretary in the same office. Formats were different, signatures were different and the typing was different, he said.

Mr. Anderson said he discovered the "reconstructed" documents last week when he received more material from his Georgia sources and became suspicious about one of the papers.

Wife 'Broke Down'

"We went back to our sources and subjected them to sharp cross-examination," he said. "One of the wives finally broke down. She said they [the documents] were all authentic, but were reconstructed because some of the originals were missing."

Mr. Anderson said that his sources told him phone messages that mention calls from Jordan were "copied over" from originals that were too dim to read. The originals were then thrown away, the columnist reported his sources said.

Mr. Herring went on trial yesterday for the unrelated fraud and

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Los Angeles Skytrain Takes Off

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Sir Freddie Laker, British pioneer of cheap transatlantic air travel, launched his Skytrain service to Los Angeles today by turning up at 4 a.m. to sell personally the first ticket for the inaugural flight.

A Laker Airways spokesman said that 40 travelers, many of them American students, were lined up when Sir Freddie, 55, started the sales. He celebrated the occasion by pouring champagne for his customers and drinking a toast.

The spokesman said there were 169 fare-paying passengers and one infant aboard, plus about 50 jour-

nalists and Sir Freddie and his wife, when the inaugural flight left Gatwick Airport, south of London, on schedule at 3:05 p.m. The flight was due in Los Angeles at 8:30 p.m. local time. Normally the flight will be able to carry 345 fare-paying passengers.

The flight also marked the first anniversary of the start of the Skytrain link with New York. In its first year of operation Skytrain has flown nearly a quarter of a million passengers between London and New York and made a huge profit for Laker.

The flight to Los Angeles, aboard a DC-10, costs only \$185 for the one-way trip during the peak summer season and \$162 during the winter season, starting Oct. 1. It makes one stop, at Bangor, Maine, where the passengers are checked out by U.S. Customs on the flight to California.

The Laker spokesman said that while only a little more than half the 300 tickets available today had been sold, this had been expected and he recalled that the early Skytrain flights to New York also had empty seats until travelers became accustomed to the idea of lining up for cheap travel.

Sir Freddie, a former air force flight mechanic who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II earlier this year for his services to air travel, said the absence of long lines "proves a point I have been making all along, that Skytrain passengers are thinking passengers and that they have adjusted themselves to peaks and troughs and realize that, this being the off-season, they can just roll up and walk on."

Railroad Strike Stops Service Across U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Passenger and freight train service ground to a virtual halt today as a two-month-old strike against the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. spread to railroads throughout the United States.

Railroad workers in other unions were refusing to cross picket lines set up by the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, meaning that 43 railroads were affected by the pickets, a union spokesman said.

Brian Duff, a spokesman for Amtrak, which runs much of the passenger rail service in the eastern half of the country, said that the strike means that "effectively, all Amtrak train service this morning is stopped."

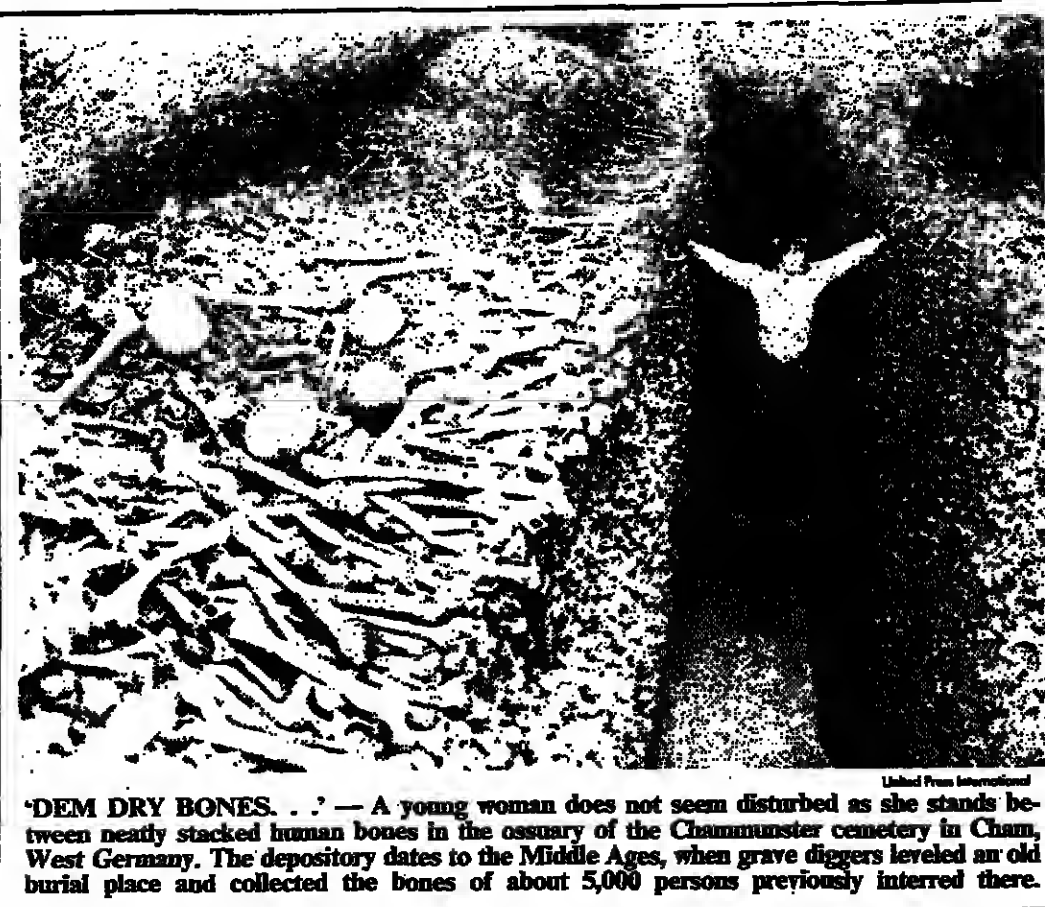
"Nothing's moving," Mr. Duff said. The outstanding issues in dispute involve job protection for veteran workers, according to a union spokesman.

Another Draw In Chess Match

BAGUIO, Philippines, Sept. 26 (AP) — Defending world chess champion Anatoly Karpov and Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi settled for a draw today in their 26th game in the world chess championship match.

The Soviet champion, leading four games to two, offered the draw after the 27th move and three hours and 45 minutes of play. The first man to win six games wins the championship.

Mr. Karpov offered the draw directly to Mr. Korchnoi, who immediately accepted it.



'DEM DRY BONES. . . — A young woman does not seem disturbed as she stands between neatly stacked human bones in the ossuary of the Chamunster cemetery in Cham, West Germany. The depository dates to the Middle Ages, when grave diggers leveled an old burial place and collected the bones of about 5,000 persons previously interred there.

Co-Editor Says CIA Names Are in Print

2d Agee Book Said To Lack Secret Data

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP) — The coming book of former CIA officer Philip Agee, according to co-editor Louis Wolf, is actually a compilation of previously published articles and a list of alleged CIA operatives gleaned from public documents.

"There's nothing classified in it," Mr. Wolf, a free-lance journalist, said in a recent interview. "The CIA is trying to claim the identity of its personnel is classified. But they've been publishing their names for 30 years."

The Justice Department has been investigating the possibility of seeking a civil injunction or bringing espionage charges in an effort to stop publication of the book, "Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe." The book is about to be mailed to distributors, according to publisher Lyle Stuart.

The Justice Department's legal basis for attacking the book could be severely undermined if the names in it are publicly available and were collected by Mr. Wolf rather than by Mr. Agee. Mr. Wolf said that he has never been a CIA officer and thus is under no obligation to clear a work with the agency, as Mr. Agee would be.

Page Proofs

Officials at the CIA and the Justice Department apparently have not seen a copy of the book. But copies of page proofs made available to The Washington Post seem to back up Mr. Wolf's contention. The first 318-page section is an

anthology of articles, including two from The Post, that describe CIA techniques or operations.

Mr. Wolf said that "from 70 to 90 percent" of the cover of 700 names printed in the 386-page appendix to the book have been identified previously as intelligence officers' based in U.S. embassies in Western Europe.

Mr. Wolf said that he checked the names in State Department biographical registers and diplomatic lists before including them in the book, and that he deleted more than 100 names he was not sure of.

In the past, researchers have used clues in diplomatic biographies to expose the cover of CIA officers stationed at embassies. The reference books have not been available to the public since this practice began.

CIA spokesman Dale Petersen said that he was not sure how the new information about the book would affect the legal positions being considered to stop it. "Until we see that list we can't say much about it," he said. "We don't know the basis of their information or how accurate it is."

An injunction against the publisher, department officials have acknowledged, would be complicated because Lyle Stuart never signed a secrecy agreement to protect CIA material, and an espionage charge would be an unprecedented move against the press. Action against Mr. Agee would be difficult because he lives outside of the United States.

Justice Department officials said that they had not decided whether they can take any action against the book. After much deliberation, the department announced last year that it would not move against Mr. Agee for an earlier book, "Inside the Company: CIA Diary," which disclosed names of agents.

NASA Aims at Fall, 1979

New Delay Announced In Shuttle's Orbital Test

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT) — The space agency announced another delay in the first orbital test flight of the space shuttle, saying that the launching would not take place until at least Sept. 28, 1979, and perhaps later if increased funding cannot be obtained.

This represents a six-month delay over the initial target date. A plague of troubles in developing and testing the shuttle engines, including several fires, have been responsible for the setback.

John Yardley, associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, announced the new launching date in testimony before a House space subcommittee. He said that NASA might need up to \$200 million in supplemental funds added to its fiscal year 1979 budget to meet the costs of the delay and additional testing.

Space agency officials estimate that the shuttle development program, begun in 1972, will cost to 8 percent more than the original estimate of \$5.2 billion, in 1971 dollars.

Program's Centerpiece

The shuttle, a reusable spaceplane, is the centerpiece of the nation's space program for the 1980s and beyond. It will take off like a rocket and make a gliding landing much like a powerless jet plane.

The manned vehicle will be used to ferry all spacecraft into orbit, replacing the expendable vehicles of today. This is supposed to reduce the cost of spaceflight and thus increase traffic.

For several years, NASA had hoped to put the shuttle to its first big test in March, 1979. Earlier this year, it became clear that the engine problems made such a deadline beyond reach and a June target was set, although at the time many

NASA engineers said that the fall of 1979 was a more realistic date. "If unforeseen problems arise, the tests are not entirely successful, this schedule could be further delayed," Mr. Yardley said in setting the September launching date.

However, NASA believes there is a good probability of flying the first shuttle flight during 1979. One reason for confidence in 1979 launching is the recent success in test firings of the shuttle engines, according to a NASA spokesman.

A flight-configured shuttle engine recently exceeded 5,000 seconds in test firing at NASA's engine test operation at Bay St. Louis, Miss. This was a significant milestone because that is the same amount of time that a production engine must be tested to be certified for flight. The engine tests are expected to be completed by next summer.

High Pressure, Temperature

The engines burn liquid hydrogen mixed with liquid oxygen. They operate at considerably higher pressure and temperature than any engines that have been previously developed for space flight, which is why they have been considered along to be the technical cutting edge of the shuttle program.

The engines are being developed under the management of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, in Huntsville, Ala., by Rockwell International's Rocketdyne Division.

Mr. Yardley said that the new schedule aims at a February, 1981, launching of the first operational shuttle mission. NASA plans six test missions before declaring the shuttle operational. The astronauts assigned to the first test flight are John Young, a veteran of the Gemini and Apollo projects, and Joe

Engle.

Western Powers Resolve To Push Namibia Project

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 26 (UPI) — The United States and four other Western members of the UN Security Council said yesterday that they are calling for a full Council meeting as early as Friday to get approval of their independent plan for South-West Africa (Namibia), despite South Africa's rejection.

The decision to go ahead with the new diplomatic offensive was made late yesterday by the Western powers' foreign ministers, in the face of an anticipated black African demand for Security Council sanctions against South Africa and a possible political upheaval there.

Donald McHenry, deputy U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, also announced that the five Western nations — the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany — had ordered their ambassadors to South Africa back to New York by Thursday for consultations.

Mr. McHenry said that the Western powers wanted Security Council approval of their plan as "the best available basis" for establishing an independent state of Namibia in South-West Africa, and approval of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's blueprint for the transitional period.

"Hopefully Thursday"

The five foreign ministers — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, British Foreign Secretary David Owen, Canada's Donald Jamieson, Louis de Guiringaud of France and Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany — met for "contact"

talks on the fringe of the General Assembly's debate.

Mr. McHenry told reporters, "It is their hope to work out a meeting of the Security Council, hopefully Thursday, maybe Friday."

The move came as South Africa, which has rejected Mr. Waldheim's transition plan, awaited a caucus of National Party parliamentarians on Thursday to replace retiring Prime Minister John Vorster. Observers have speculated that the succession could provoke a political upheaval.

Mr. McHenry said flatly that the Western five expect the 15-member Security Council to approve Mr. Waldheim's report, "and the steps which we have outlined are consistent with that expectation and the implementation of that report."

He declined to comment on speculation that economic sanctions against South Africa, possibly including an oil embargo, might be proposed in the Security Council this week.

Economic Sanctions

British UN Ambassador Ivor Richard said, "I think you had better wait until the Security Council has met."

Diplomatic sources said earlier that black African states would seek sanctions against Pretoria in the wake of the Namibian developments. A similar effort by the black states a year ago was defeated by three vetoes each from the United States, France and Britain.

Under Mr. Waldheim's plan, the transition of South-West Africa to an independent Namibia would come through open elections, held under the supervision of 7,500 UN troops and 1,200 observers.

Mr. Vorster's government objects, among other things, to the number of UN troops and to the UN plan for a transition that could run well into next year. South Africa said that it would go its own way toward a Namibian independence plan that would include elections before the end of this year.

Swiss Ask Italy For Krause

BERN, Sept. 26 (UPI) — The Swiss government today asked Italy to return German-Italian terrorist Peter Krause, allegedly involved in several bomb attacks, for her trial in November.

Miss Krause, 38, is suspected of being involved in bomb attacks on the Hanover Trust Bank in Zurich, the Spanish consulate in Bern and other institutions.

She was extradited last year to Italy where she is expected to stand trial on several charges next week.

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Bert Morrison Dies; Voice Of 'The Shadow'

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Bert Morrison, 66, who played Lamont Cranston in the "The Shadow" radio series in the 1940s and 1950s, died yesterday of an apparent heart attack.

A native of Chicago, Mr. Morrison began his radio career in 1937 as "Mr. First Nighter" while still attending Chicago High School.

But he was best known as Cranston, a man of wealth, who while traveling to the Orient had acquired the power "to cloud men's minds" and make himself invisible. Cranston used his magic as a detective, fighting wrongs, protecting the innocent and punishing the guilty.

John R. Rhodes

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI) — John R. Rhodes, 48, minister of industry and tourism of the Canadian province of Ontario, died yesterday of an apparent heart attack while on a trade mission in Tehran, the Canadian High Commission in London announced today.

Charles M. Dale

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Sept. 26 (AP) — Former New Hampshire Gov. Charles M. Dale, 85, died yesterday at a nursing home. Mr. Dale, a Republican, served two terms as governor, from 1945 to 1949, and formerly was mayor of Portsmouth.

Virgin Island Beach Is Set Aside As Nesting Area for Sea Turtles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP) — The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service today designated a small sand beach in the Virgin Islands as critical nesting habitat for the endangered leatherback sea turtle, the world's largest reptile.

The privately owned beach, known as Sandy Point Beach, is located on St. Croix. Eighty-six leatherback turtle nests were found on the beach last year — the only known leatherback nesting beach under U.S. jurisdiction, the service said.

The leatherback is a global species close to extinction. It can reach 1,200 pounds in weight and grow more than five feet in length. It is the most oceanic of all sea turtles, spending most of its time roaming the seas far offshore.

With few exceptions, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist Ken Dodd said, the leatherback is not sought for food. Its decline stems from destruction of nesting beaches and raids on nests by persons who eat the eggs for protein or sexual stimulation. Mr. Dodd said. Many persons believe the eggs possess an aphrodisiac quality, Mr. Dodd noted.

The designation of Sandy Point Beach as critical habitat automatically prohibits any federal agency from taking any action that could harm the nesting beach.

Although the beach is privately owned and threatened with development, Mr. Dodd said the Virgin Islands had expressed an interest in purchasing it.

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Union Seeks 20% Raise

Walkout Over Pay Limits
Idles British Ford Plants

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Ford Motor Co. plants throughout Britain were at a standstill today after the company's manual work force of 57,000 walked out in a test of strength with the government over pay limits.

More than 48,000 day shift workers walked out yesterday and the night shift of 9,000 followed suit, forcing a complete shutdown of vehicle manufacture that will cost the company £10 million (\$19.6 million) daily in lost production.

"All key plants are on strike over what has been made into a political rather than an industrial issue," said Sir Terence Beckett, chairman and managing director of Ford in Britain.

By that he meant that the company is caught in a fight between Britain's trade unions and the Labor government.

The government has said that pay increases for the next 12 months must not exceed 5 percent

— half of last year's ceiling — if the rate of inflation is to be contained to less than 10 percent.

The unions have tacitly cooperated with the government's pay guidelines during the last three years but, observers said, the Ford workers' revolt could signal the start of a new pay struggle.

The pay policy will be one of the topics at the Labor Party's annual conference next week.

When pay negotiations began last Friday, Ford offered its workers a 5 percent raise with the chance of more money if productivity were increased. The workers asked for £20 (\$40) a week more — roughly a 20 percent raise — plus longer vacations and shorter hours.

"We have a point-blank refusal even to examine how much more money could be made available to employees. Instead, they will lose income and become an additional drain on national resources," the Ford chairman said.

Production Lags

Although Ford is Britain's most profitable car manufacturer, with waiting lists of between 8 and 10 weeks for delivery of most models, production lags behind that of Ford plants elsewhere in Europe. The company said that it takes 47.6 man-hours to build a Ford Escort in Britain, against 19 hours in West Germany. It takes 51.6 hours to build a Ford Cortina in Britain compared with 24.8 hours to build the same car in Belgium.

Compliance with the 5 percent pay policy is voluntary, but the government has told employers that it would impose economic sanctions against firms that exceed the limit.

For Ford this would mean the loss of government orders for 25,000 cars annually worth £100 million (\$196 million) plus £70 million (\$137 million) in government aid for a new factory.

A further union threat to Ford is that dock workers may be asked to block imports of Ford cars and parts into Britain while the strike lasts.

London Stages
Alert for Flood

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP) — More than 30 air raid sirens left over from World War II sounded over London today in a flood alert drill.

The drill, staged by the Greater London Council, the city's governing body, was designed to test the sirens and familiarize the public with alert procedures. It was a precaution in case of a flood before a barrier is built across the Thames at Woolwich east of London by 1982.

The GLC believes that there is a real threat and that under certain conditions — a severe gale in the North Sea combined with high tide in the Thames Estuary — the river could overflow and inundate the city about two miles on either side of the river.



EAST-WEST RELATIONS — Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, right, meets yesterday in Brussels with Roy Jenkins, Common Market Commission president, to discuss relations between Singapore and the EEC nations.

Possible 'Shell Game' Arm

New U.S. Mobile Missile
Given Budgetary Priority

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI) — The Carter administration is hoping to speed development next year of a new strategic missile to be fired either from submarines or from mobile "shell game" bases on land, defense sources said today.

It hopes to use up to \$300 million saved by President Carter's veto of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to accelerate the new bases for the Minuteman intercontinental missiles, they said.

The sources said that pending a final review on the missile, now scheduled for November, requests for between \$200 million and \$300 million for it are expected to be sent to Congress in the effort to use the \$2 billion saved by the veto of the carrier for other defense programs.

The disclosure occurred as the Senate took up a new \$35.2 billion defense authorization bill which deletes the carrier rejected by Mr. Carter. It was expected to pass without major change, despite attempts by some senators to include more Navy ships for fiscal year 1979, which starts Sunday.

Common Features

Sources said the Pentagon is moving toward a decision on a missile with many common features to be used in the mid-1980s and beyond for both a mobile-based land system and, in a smaller version

that would leave out one of its three rocket stages, as a more capable weapon aboard Trident strategic submarines.

Separate Air Force and Navy programs would be combined into one and moved into a full-scale development stage after action is completed on the supplemental bill early next year.

Sources said a common missile would have fewer nuclear warheads than the Air Force's presently planned weapon, the M-X.

This means the number of weapons in the land program — called a "shell game" from the way missiles might be shifted among thousands of unprotected holes in the ground in the land so that both superpowers do not know where the missiles are — would have to be increased from between 150 or 200 to about 350.

But, the sources said, savings from using one basic missile for sea or land use could reach about \$1 billion or \$2 billion. Total costs are now envisioned at \$25 billion for the land system and \$10 billion for the sea system.

The administration also must decide whether the "shell game" or some other type of mobile basing in tunnels or above-ground shelters will be used for the land system. Sources said while this issue may not be completely resolved by November, it would not affect the missile choice.

SALT Addition for Submarine-Launched Weapons

U.S. Seeks Ban on Low-Flying Missiles

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP) — President Carter is trying to negotiate a U.S.-Soviet ban on low-flying submarine missiles to lessen the risk of surprise nuclear attack, government officials said yesterday.

This proposed addition to the strategic arms limitation talks treaty now in negotiation is expected to be discussed when administration officials meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko here late this week.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union currently is developing a "depressed trajectory" submarine missile, but could be flying test models as early as 1985, according to an intelligence estimate furnished to Congress.

The lower a missile flies on the way to its target, the faster it gets there and the less warning time it provides. Specialists say the difference between present-day submarine missiles and depressed trajectory ones is the difference between a baseball being thrown in from the outfield to home plate and one being hurled from the pitcher's mound.

Advocates of banning depressed-trajectory missiles, called DTs, argue the technology must be nipped in the bud so that both superpowers do not perfect it and shorten the fuse on nuclear war in the process.

Rep. Bob Carr, D-Mich., said in an interview that he and Rep. Thomas Downey, R-N.Y., made this argument in a meeting with Mr. Carter and his national security affairs adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, at the Oval Office last month.

Reps. Carr and Downey are members of the congressional advisory panel for SALT.

Mr. Brzezinski, according to Rep. Carr, asked at the meeting whether the Soviet Union would not demand a concession from the United States in exchange for foregoing depressed-trajectory technology. But Rep. Carr said he and Rep. Downey replied that this was unlikely because the United States is well ahead of the Soviet Union in the art of such low-flying missiles.

It would increase "crisis stability," he said, to ban depressed-trajectory submarine missiles before the military services and weapons builders get behind their development.

"Once a weapon gains a constituency, it's harder than hell to stop it," said the Michigan lawmaker. A congressional effort to stop the development and testing of multiple warheads for missiles was mounted in the 1960s, but failed.

Venezuelan in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Venezuelan Energy Minister Valentin Hernandez conferred yesterday with top Kuwaiti leaders on oil prices and the decline of the U.S. dollar.

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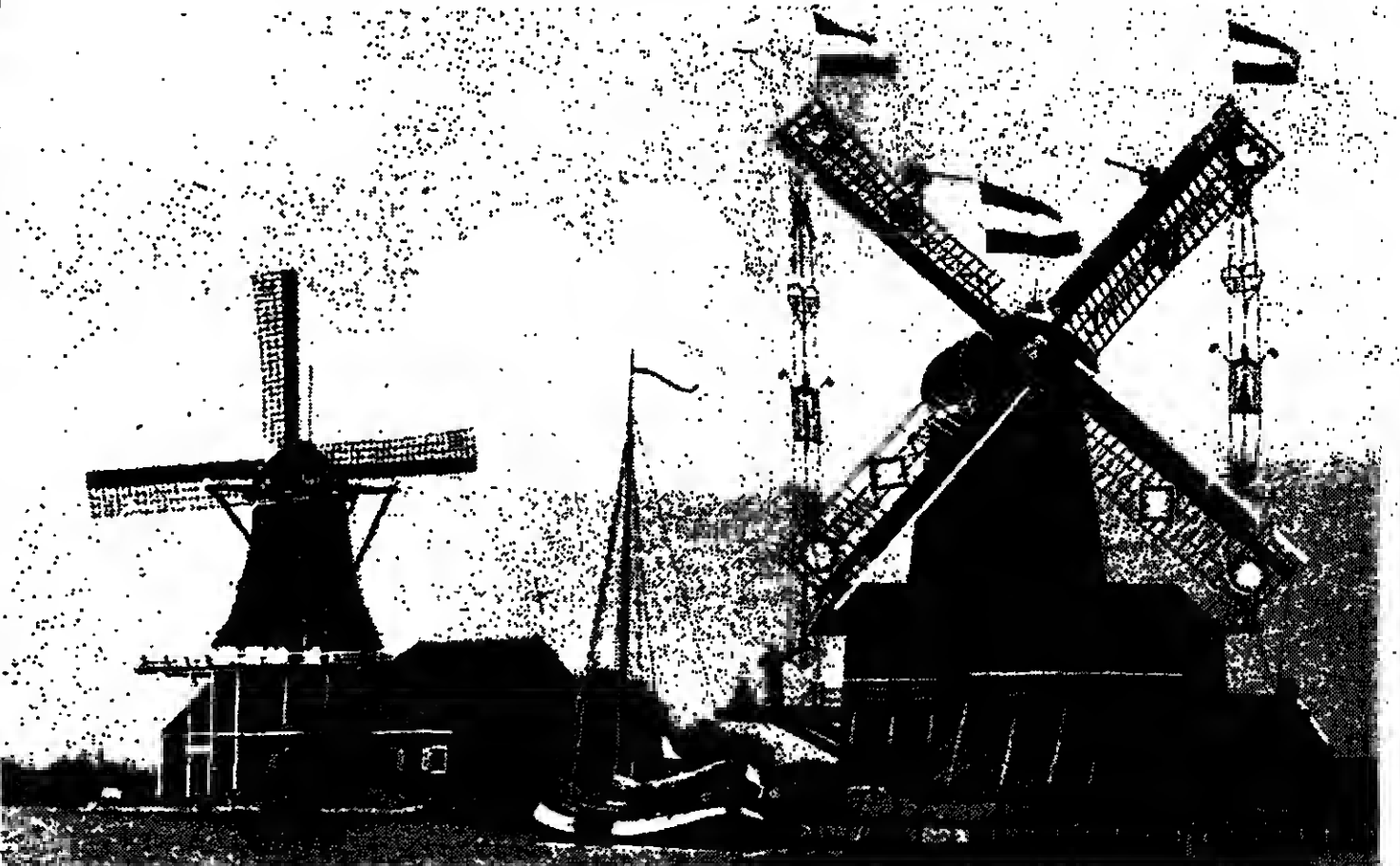
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Greenpeace's Environmentalists at Sea

A Rainbow Ship Jousts With Whalers

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Four months ago Greenpeace launched its one-ship combat fleet and, if the battles have been few, at least the enemy knows there is a war on.

The Rainbow Warrior, which patrols European waters for the worldwide environmental organization Greenpeace Foundation, steamed into Southampton's harbor with banners flying and all 15 hands on deck at the end of a summer that took them from Iceland to Spain, chasing whale hunters and radioactive-waste dumping ships.

In May, the 145-foot, one-time trawler, with rainbow stripes painted on a green hull and flying the white dove of peace, sailed for Iceland to take on the four-ship Icelandic whaling industry.

Confrontation

"We'd been out looking for the whalers for a couple of weeks before we got into a confrontation situation," Alan Thornton, the 28-year-old Canadian-born director of the Greenpeace London branch, said. "We finally caught up with Catcher No. 9, which hunts fin whales, the largest after the blue."

"We went out in our rubber dinghies and there we were between a whale and the whaler. This guy came running down the plank to the harpoon, slipped off the catch and for 20 minutes just waited. But in the end he didn't shoot it. At that range he'd have killed someone if he had," he said.

The Rainbow Warrior stayed with the whaler for 10 hours, saving at least two whales. Mr. Thornton said, because one had been captured already and there is an international whaling agreement limiting the time a whaler can stay out after a catch has been made.

But the major achievement of the campaign was that whaling became

a national issue in Iceland, forcing debate and, perhaps, eventual action, said Peter Wilkinson, 31, a Briton who is a member of the London office.

In Britain they made headlines when in June the Rainbow Warrior crew members placed themselves under the cove of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority vessel. The Gem, which was dumping radioactive waste 600 miles off the southwest British coast. One of the radioactive containers fell on a dinghy, damaging it but not injuring any of the crew.

Last month, Spanish sailors boarded the Rainbow Warrior after

Canada Postmen
Agree to Halt
Rotating Strike

OTTAWA, Sept. 26 (AP) — Canada's 19,000-member letter carriers union agreed yesterday to temporarily halt rotating strikes that have affected mail delivery in different parts of the country since last week, officials said.

Acting Labor Minister Andre Ouellet said union leaders agreed to meet with him today in an effort to end the strikes, which began last Thursday. About 6,000 union members were reported off the job yesterday in eight different areas.

Treasury Board President Robert Andras said lawmakers had considered introducing back-to-work legislation and imposing a contract settlement to end the strikes.

The letter carriers want full protection from cost-of-living increases and a 6-percent pay increase. Letter carriers with two years' experience now earn \$6.65 an hour.

the group prevented the harpooning of fin whales off the northwest Spanish coast. The crew was told its action was illegal, and the boat was ordered to head toward the mainland. Instead, it sailed into Portuguese waters.

There is considerable competition to become a crew member, and a committee selects those applicants who have the specific skills necessary on board.

"In Spain we had 3 women and 12 men," said Joanne McVilly, 22, a former biology and ecology student at Canberra University in Australia. "Everyone is a volunteer, including the five-year crew who are all professional sailors. The degree of commitment varies, because some people have to go back to jobs after a trip, but everyone is here because they want to do something concrete to help."

Daily Routine

Such help does not always offer the high drama of confrontation with whalers on the high seas. Daily routine includes cooking, swabbing the decks, repairing the dinghies that carry crew members from the Rainbow Warrior to the whalers they challenge.

In the wood-paneled cabins, doubles often are occupied by only one person. But the tiny saloon has a table barely big enough to accommodate all 15 crew members, and they spend most of their time on deck.

The crew was host at a wine and cheese party to which friends and supporters were invited at the start of a week of open house in the harbor. It was useful publicity, but at the price of privacy. For the Rainbow Warrior is more than an instrument of a campaign.

"After all, this is our home, too," Miss McVilly said.

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'Cooperation' of Civil War

Just what kind of "cooperation" Nicaragua will accept from the United States to solve its civil crisis is still far from clear. President Somoza has rejected intervention by Latin American states and said that Nicaragua — which in this respect probably means the Somoza family and their National Guard — can solve its own problems. But Nicaragua, including the Somozas, are heavily dependent upon the United States and President Somoza may be willing to stretch a point with Washington.

The case of Nicaragua bears certain resemblances to Rhodesia. The majority (although it is less divided by color or class from the ruling group) intends to exert its own power. It is supported by some neighbor Latin American states, as black Zimbabwe is by the front-line states in Africa, but the Organization of American States, like the similar union in Africa, is very chary about mixing into internal political disputes of the members. Like the Rhodesian whites, President Somoza asserts that his fall would be followed by a Communist takeover, and in both cases that is a possibility. Oddly enough, it is more likely that Cubans would appear, fighting for Marxism, in Rhodesia than in Nicaragua, but the Castro influence is apparent in both areas.

The best opportunities for the Communists in southern Africa and Central America would be supplied by continued civil war, fought through to an Angolan red conclusion. Therefore, in both countries, some kind of negotiated period of popular choice would be most likely to produce a reasonable transfer of power and a middle-of-the-road government. That would not, of course, be the certain result of bargaining, but there is a much better chance of such a result through discussion than through guerrilla war with all the death and bitterness it evokes, all the advantage it gives those best armed with guns as opposed to those armed only with good will and sound arguments.

Yet, just as Ian Smith's program implied a transition from white to black rule, any negotiated settlement emerging from Nicaragua would be a transition away from the Somozas. And while Rhodesia is suffering in many ways from its colonial status, and is being pressed by many forces toward acceptance of majority rule, in Nicaragua, President Somoza has put down one phase of the uprising against him. If he appreciates that this is only a phase of a longer war, in which the outside and internal powers working on Nicaragua are almost certain to oust him and his family from their feudal rule, his wisest course would be to meet with the parties aligned against him under the watchful eye of outside Latin and North-American observers (since his opponents do not trust him without such external guarantees) to work out a form of transition. There might well be, as in Rhodesia, objections from parties like the Patriotic Front who want a military victory rather than a political contest. But for the people of Nicaragua, as well as for their neighbors, a negotiated return to democracy would be the soundest course. And for the Somozas, this might offer a retreat with some remnants of dignity rather than a firing squad.

The United States, which has its own burden of responsibility in Nicaragua, has apparently been acting for such a rational conclusion. The details are still foggy, as is President Somoza's acceptance of U.S. cooperation. But some foginess is not necessarily an evil — the sharp light of harsh logic that sets ideas and personalities against one another, can bring more harm to people and institutions than a mood of compromise. Middle Eastern events have proved that down through many years. It must be hoped that somehow the Nicaraguan crisis can be resolved without further resort to force. "The drumming guns that know no doubts" are seldom good substitutes for words over which persons can argue.

More on the Farber Case

For those who sometimes deal in confidential information, as newspapers do, the decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court in the contempt case against The New York Times and reporter M.A. Farber is a disaster. The court ruled last week that a newspaper reporter cannot withhold, at least from the trial judge, information sought by a defendant in a criminal case. The logic by which it reached that judgment, however, reaches beyond newspapers and reporters. It leads inexorably to the conclusion that no one can withhold such information, that lawyers, doctors, clergymen, spouses and law-enforcement officers can be compelled to break their pledges or vows of confidentiality if a defendant seeks their testimony or records.

The New Jersey court, of course, did not carry its logic that far. It set aside for the time being those other privileges, noting only that they "seem to conflict" with its interpretation of the state and federal constitutions, it said, override the privilege granted to reporters by the New Jersey legislature to keep secret information that has come from confidential sources. But since those other privileges rest on either similar legislation or the common law, this decision makes them part of a suddenly endangered species. It will be interesting to see whether this particular court will treat the rights asserted by a lawyer or a clergyman in a similar case as cavalierly as it has treated the rights asserted by The Times.

An example of its peculiar handling of this case is its ruling on the claim by The Times that newspapers are entitled to full judicial hearing before they can be cited for contempt of a judge's order requiring them to submit confidential information. The court upheld that claim. But then it said The Times was not entitled to such a hearing in this case because the trial judge knew enough about the facts to rule without a hearing. In other words, The Times was right all along on that aspect of the law, but the law didn't apply to The Times.

The court was similarly disingenuous in its handling of other issues in this unusually complex case. It said a newspaper doesn't have to turn over confidential information that is "patently irrelevant to the needs of the [defendant] or [if] his needs are not manifestly compelling." But then it ruled that all the

information sought by the defendant in this case has to be turned over to the trial judge without any determination of whether it was irrelevant or the need for it was compelling. That means The Times is being ordered to disclose the "irrelevant" material the court said it shouldn't be required to disclose.

We can understand why the judges believe that some of the material in the hands of The Times and its reporter may be vital to the defense in this murder case. And we would understand an order directing that that specific material be given to the defense. But the New Jersey courts are not content with that. They want everything that is in the files, whether it is relevant to the trial or not and regardless of what benefit its disclosure might give to the defense or what harm it might bring to The Times. That is the basic wrong in this case and one with which the New Jersey Supreme Court steadfastly refused to grapple.

The result of this decision is to leave The Times in a totally untenable situation. It has been ordered to yield all of its files for what is, at best, a fishing expedition requested by lawyers who hope something useful is there. If The Times refuses to comply with this order, the penalties already imposed — a \$5,000-a-day fine on the paper and an indefinite jail term for its reporter — could last indefinitely unless the defendant happens to be acquitted. If it complies, the paper and its reporter will be breaking a promise made to dozens of sources, and the case will become a precedent for fishing expeditions through the files of other newspapers.

That is bad enough. The case will clearly have an inhibiting effect on the willingness of confidential sources to speak about wrongdoing to reporters for The Times or any other newspaper. But the potential for even greater mischief is there. If other courts follow the logic of this decision, similar fishing expeditions through the files of prosecutors, doctors, lawyers and clergymen will become possible. Our reading of what they have written leads us to wonder whether the judges in New Jersey have given even one serious thought to the implications of what they have done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 27, 1903

PARIS — In a comment today, the Boston Journal said: "When we reflect that not a single new keel has been laid in American shipyards during the last two years for the carriage of American commerce; when we reflect that the cold shoulder is given enterprises calculated to substitute American for foreign ships in our ocean-carrying trade, it would seem that it were high time that the country should be aroused from its lethargy and, adopting the business practices of European countries, reinstall American shipping for American commerce."

Fifty Years Ago
September 27, 1928

BERLIN — The conservative Nationalist Party has decided to support the attack which the militant Steel Helmet organization proposes to launch against the German Republic through a plebiscite. The Steel Helmet's plan first to increase the power of the president, and then to attempt a return to the monarchy. Comments the newspaper Germania: "If the German Nationalists want to expose themselves to a sure and painful defeat, there is no more direct course than to unite with the Steel Helmet's call to arms against the Weimar Constitution."



Tokyo: What Strong Yen?

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — The Japanese consumer has always been a docile individual and his reaction, of lack thereof, to his failure to reap at least some of the benefits resulting from a stronger yen seems once again to bear this out.

With the yen spurring to around 190 yen to the U.S. dollar within the last few months — the dollar was worth 242.30 yen on January 1 — one would have expected the Suzuki's and Tanaka's of Japan to have raised their collective voices to demand why it was that prices for imports and import-related goods were not coming down at a time when importers were obviously paying less and less as the yen grew stronger and stronger.

True, the electric and gas companies have agreed to reduce charges for six months starting October to pass on to consumers some of their windfall gains that, according to one estimate, will run to more than 266 billion yen by the end of the year. But this was brought about not so much by consumer pressure as by the ruling Liberal Democrats in the face of rising Socialist clamor.

Huge Profits

In other areas, however, prices have generally remained unchanged. Rather, most of the attention seems to be focused on the huge profits both government and private business stand to make.

For example, the government is expected to make foreign exchange gains of around 25 billion yen from wheat and barley imports in the current fiscal year.

Surveys by leading research organizations of 360 firms listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange predict gigantic profits assuming the yen stays in the vicinity of 190 yen.

The National Tax Agency reports that Japanese oil refiners had profits five times last year's level. The yen's appreciation has also reopened a number of old sores. An irate Westerner, in a recent letter to the editor of the English-language Japan Times, wrote that after telephoning Canada he received a bill from KDD (Japan's International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation) charging him at an exchange rate of 217 yen to the Canadian dollar when the actual rate on the day he made the call (July 19) was 166 yen.

But even this pales when compared to KDD's dollar-based rates for calls to New York or Paris, for example, which are still calculated at 360 yen to the dollar — the rate established after World War II. And a KDD official, when asked if there were plans to revise it, answered with a firm "no."

Despite the oil companies' windfall gains, gasoline is still 115 yen a liter (unleaded), or 60 U.S. cents. The cost of an airline ticket for points outside Japan, also pegged to the dollar, is figured at a rate of 295 yen, which brings the cost of a \$502 or \$5,000 yen (at 190 yen to \$1) air ticket from Tokyo to San Francisco to 148,500 yen when purchased in Japan. Yet, Japanese tourists continue to travel happily abroad in record numbers.

No Groundswell

One argument for KDD and Japan's air carriers is that the salaries and other costs in Japan which they pay in yen remain the same, or rather increase each year, regardless of changes in the yen's international value.

Nevertheless, there has not been the groundswell of public reaction one might expect under similar circumstances in the West. Imported Scotch costs as much as it did before the yen's up-spurt. The same

goes for books and countless other imports on which the Japanese consumer has come to depend.

Why the Japanese passivity? The question can be discussed from many angles, but two factors stand out.

The first has to do with the fatalistic nature of the Japanese, the acceptance of the inevitable stemming from Buddhist teaching. Decisions from above — in this case the prices set by government and business — are treated with respect in this context. Authority is there to be obeyed. One of the most-used Japanese expressions is *shikata-ga-nai* which means "it can't be helped." It is characteristic of the Japanese that they would rather let things ride than make a fuss. Making a fuss attracts attention which leads to embarrassment, and embarrassment, at the level of the individual, is a shame to be avoided at all costs.

Japanese function best in a group, but as yet no group has emerged — the All-Japan Consumers Association notwithstanding —

that is strong enough to bring sufficient pressure to force prices down.

The second factor involves Japan's distribution system in which tier upon tier of middlemen stand between the original supplier and consumer in a complex pattern that too frequently makes cost cuts at one level negated at the next or further on down the line.

If the yen's appreciation has blunted the growth of Japanese exports, particularly steel and automobiles, there is also a silver lining in the view of many economists. They argue that while the yen's rise has hurt the nation's export-oriented economy, it is at the same time speeding up the badly-needed restructuring or modernizing of the weaker industrial sectors.

Restructuring, which the Japanese like to call "rationalization," has been going on for some time, though slowly and reluctantly. But tougher competition from a stronger yen is compelling industries to modernize faster, or go out of business.

Still Divided Arab

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Is there a genuine political movement or only a hullabaloo? That is the question which has to be put in judging the Arab reaction to the deal cut by Sadat of Egypt and Begin of Israel at the Camp David summit.

While a final answer requires time, so far the evidence indicates the Arab world remains too divided to block the accords. Unless the other Arab leaders show far more progress toward realignment than now apparent, President Sadat will be free to press forward to an early agreement with Israel.

The pattern of Arab relations before Camp David formed around Sadat's previous peace initiative. His trip to Jerusalem and the Arab world in many more (actions than denoted by the useful but oversimplified division between radical and conservative regimes.

Formed Front

Five groups — the Palestine Liberation Organization and the governments of Syria, Algeria, Libya and Southern Yemen — opposed Sadat in a "rejectionist front." The leaders of Algeria, Libya and Southern Yemen, to be sure, are radicals at odds with Sadat and his more conservative allies.

But Syria and the PLO formed a front to prevent being left out of a separate peace with Israel. Their

willingness to make peace, and a long-standing feud with Syria, caused the most radical of all Arab states, Iraq, to stay out of the front.

The great economic power in the Arab world, Saudi Arabia, feared sabotage by the terrorists in the pay of the PLO and Col. Moammar Qadhafi of Libya. The Saudis were even more worried that pressure on Sadat might put Egypt in the hands of a hostile, radical leader. So they voiced doubts about the Jerusalem visit but continued to pay the vast subsidies on which Egypt depends for economic survival.

In the Wake

Two genuinely moderate leaders — King Hassan of Morocco and President Nasser of the Sudan — actively supported Sadat. King Hussein of Jordan, keen to maintain good relations with both his Syrian and Saudi neighbors, sat and waited.

In the wake of Camp David the rejection front ought to be able to mount a wider resistance to Sadat. For although the Jerusalem visit pointed to a separate peace with Israel, it was open-ended enough to afford pretense for avoiding commitment. It was possible to believe — as some Saudis evidently did — that Sadat was only trying to show up the intransigence of Begin.

No such ambiguity softened the Camp David accord. It says in black and white that peace between Egypt and Israel would come first. It strongly implies that unless Syria and the PLO jump on board there will be a settlement in the territories on the West Bank of the Jordan. If that occurred, the power to overthrow the settlement would lose both its military force (which depends on Egypt) and its moral force (which depends upon the Palestinians in the West Bank).

The leaders of the rejection front, meeting in Damascus last week, clearly perceived the need to broaden their ranks. The two chief patrons of terrorist power (Qadhafi of Libya and Yasser Arafat of the PLO) were dispatched to visit King Hussein — thus ending a silence of half a dozen years.

Presumably the two visitors promised to lay off the rough stuff if Hussein threw in with the rejection front while threatening to intensify it if he joined with Sadat.

William Pfaff From Paris:

The gap between university intellectuals and the persons who administer France is indeed deep but it's unlikely to be cured by making philosophers learn computer programming.

PARIS — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing got more than he bargained for earlier this month when he invited several intellectuals to lunch with him at the Elysee Palace. First there was a *scandale*, then a comedy, and only then a serious debate, which turned out not to be on the subject posed by the president but on the question of the right relationship of intellectuals to political power.

First there was a controversy over who was invited and who would come to the luncheon. The philosopher, Andre Glucksmann, said that he would not come since Daniel Cohn-Bendit, a leader of the student left in 1968, still has not been allowed a visa to revisit France. Then Glucksmann's "new philosopher" rival, Bernard-Henri Levy, said that he would come — in order to raise the Cohn-Bendit case. (The protest later graduated. In the place, a new breed of experts have taken over, trained in the "grandes ecoles" (who need, he adds, "if possible, to complete their education in the United States.")

They know how to deal with such problems as "the paradoxes of growth and overpopulation, pollution, disarmament. . . . The traditional intellectuals are left behind. And they have turned to Marxism to rationalize their plight, he argues.

Coin a Word

The whole affair of the invitations was wittily summarized by a writer not involved, Pierre Daix, who was asked what he would have done had he been invited, and answered: "The question assumes . . . that I consider myself 'invite-able' to coin a word. That I am fit to advise a prince. And even if I decline the honor in advance, doesn't my simple supposition that I could be invited amount to an indirect solicitation of the invitation? Worse, if I judge myself 'invite-able' in order to think of refusing, am I not admitting that I just might have accepted?" It's useless just to discuss the principle of the thing. What's essential is to have the invitation. Ah, to be or not to be invited! In order to say yes, so as to be able to say no.

The supposed subject of the luncheon, when it eventually took place, was France in the year 2000. On this, the assembled intellectuals — according to a maliciously funny account leaked to the press — had the following to say: "One cannot say anything serious about the year 2000." "The year 2000 doesn't interest me much." "I don't give a damn about the year 2000." and "there will be a rise, in the West, of deliri-

um under reasonable and legitimate forms. Then there will be a grand confrontation between terrorism and the rights of man."

All of which may have left the president wondering why he had chosen this particular way to spend a sunny noontime.

Comedy

But this comedy illustrated the serious issue, which was posed that same day in a newspaper essay by an organizer of the luncheon, Philippe Nemo, another of the group of so-called "new philosophers." Nemo argued that French university intellectuals, with their literary and philosophical formation, have become completely cut off from the centers of real power in the country. This, he says, is because the use of power increasingly demands technological knowledge and skills which they do not possess. In their place, a new breed of experts have taken over, trained in the "grandes ecoles" (who need, he adds, "if possible, to complete their education in the United States.")

They know how to deal with such problems as "the paradoxes of growth and overpopulation, pollution, disarmament. . . . The traditional intellectuals are left behind. And they have turned to Marxism to rationalize their plight, he argues.

There were a good many hot answers to this essay, and Nemo clearly has taken U.S. social science theorizing and the fashionable U.S. "futurology" of recent years a little more seriously than it deserves to be taken. He shows a literary intellectual's envious wonderment before the marvels of technology which might disappear if he had a closer acquaintance with the vocabulary of what too often is being communicated in government planning offices and multinational business through these dazzling methods of word and data-processing, scenario-writing, Delphic prognostication, etc.

Gap

But he also confuses cause with effect. The gap between university intellectuals and the people who administer France is indeed deep, but it is unlikely to be cured by making philosophers learn computer programming. It derives from the country's inheritance of class politics, which has prompted intellectuals to side with the working class and oppose those in power. But the social and economic base for this kind of stark political confrontation has been rapidly changing during recent years. Moreover, while there is a problem of the university intelligentsia's alienation from power, the reverse is not true. The *grandes ecoles* have given the country a highly sophisticated corps of technocrats, but these people also have nearly always had a strong classical formation in the *lycees*. The people with power after the war were better educated in the humanities than in most countries — and certainly are better educated in this respect than most of the U.S. officials and executives Nemo admires.

Clearly, as Nemo says, it is a bad thing when the university and other intelligentsia of a country are relegated to a stubborn and sterile opposition role. But the opposite has its risks too. The U.S. university intelligentsia chose to take on a big role in U.S. government in the 1950s and 1960s, and the result, which included the Vietnam war, was not entirely to their liking. They found, unsurprisingly, that power offers as many corruptions as powerlessness, and quite possibly more.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation, for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed and given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Theater in Paris Harlem of Yesteryear Comes Back as a Musical

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 26 (IHT) — "Bubbling Brown Sugar," a successful Broadway blending of jazz, blues, spirituals, comedy and dance, all of which were known in the Harlem of the twenties and thirties, arrived in Paris last night to enchant the town.

This buoyant, rollicking musical that the Alfred de Liagre Jr., Kenneth M. Myers and the Caroussel Group have brought abroad is charged with contagious vitality. It practices audience participation as it should be practiced. There is no need for its performers to descend into the audience to bully the customers into the spirit of the occasion. The festive sense sweeps with full force across the footlights as soon as the curtain goes up on a montage of photos and posters of famous black variety artists as the orchestra blasts. There is total theater at the Theatre de Paris.

The libretto at the outset proposes a trip back in time to Prohibition Harlem. The invitation is irresistible and we are off on a whirlwind tour of the favored old haunts. It opens the doors to Small's Paradise, and the portals of the Cotton Club. Connie's, the Savoy are swung welcomingly wide and we attend a rent-party soiree. The program mentions tourists piling out at the 135th Street and Lenox Avenue subway station, but the majority of after-dark sightseers were carried north of 110th Street in Yellow Cabs, appropriately labeled Lenox 2300. Only weaklings went home before 10 a.m., for who

would miss breakfast at the Chicken Coop?

A large chunk of the diverting side of prewar Harlem has been snatched from the remorseless flow of time to be affectionately preserved in this stimulating return journey and no synthetic gin is required to augment the night out.

The celebrated songs are sung and the celebrated stars recalled. Avoo Long plays the great Bert Williams' poker game again and recalls some of Williams' sad stories. Williams' own story was the saddest of all. When an eminent feature of the "Ziegfeld Follies," he lived at the Hotel Astor, but under the stipulation that he use the service entrance and stay in his room.

Joseph Attles stops the show with his rousing "Way Down Yonder in New Orleans" and — with Long — re-enacts some Dusty and Rusty skits.

Ann Duquesnay renders "His Eye Is on the Sparrow" and "Swing Low." Vivian Reed does "Sweet Georgia Brown" and "It's All Right." Marilyn Johnson belts out "Honeyuckle Rose" and "There'll Be Some Changes Made." Myles Savage provides a smooth reprise of Duke Ellington's "Sophisticated Lady" and Ursuline Kairson is, among others, Josephine Baker. Jack Hammer displays versatility with impressions of the Ink Spots. Billy Eckstine and Louis Armstrong. Ronald "Smookey" Stevens is a superlative stepper and Barry Preston and Lora Lee Cliff are a pair of inquisitive visitors who quickly acquire Harlem rhythm to improvise the Charleston. Long's "Ain't Misbehavin'" is another high spot.

As explained at the start, this is not the history of Harlem. What we have here is not a slumming party, but a zestful, scintillating glance of quondam Harlem's performing arts and music, which, with their vivid novelty and style, are part of the national cultural heritage. Here is dancing such as you will see nowhere else, splendidly choreographed by Billy Wilson. Here are songs and numbers that will stir many memories and serve as an education to youngsters. Here is a grand and rewarding spectacle to brace the new Parisian season.

"Bubbling Brown Sugar," already seen in London and Amsterdam, is on a European tour, booked to visit West Germany, Austria and Italy.

Jean Anouilh's latest, "La Culotte" (at the Theatre de l'Alethe), is also a show, a fact that some of his admirers, evidently expecting no mercy from his happy, man-hating judges, but he, for-



Vivian Reed and Ronald "Smookey" Stevens in Harlem review.

his pen, appear to resent. Exactly why an author should not write whatever he wants is a mystery.

The curtain rises to disclose a man in the green cutaway of the French Academy tied to a post in his drawing room. His little daughter, school-bound, inquires of her mother what papa has done. "He's slept with the chambermaid," is the indignant reply.

We are in the future and women have seized political power and have established a totalitarian state. The crime of the French Academy member is a serious one and he must stand trial and face the supreme penalty: castration. The defense lawyer who comes to confer with the culprit, a cautious soul, has already undergone emasculation as a preventive measure.

The Academician has his right hand freed so he may write an *auto-critique* for Le Figaro. The manuscript has maintained a don't-get-involved policy for years. "I stayed silent during the Nazi occupation. I was silent during the De Gaulle regime. I am silent now and I shall remain silent if the Communists come," proclaims this sagacious fellow.

The balance of the play takes place in the courtroom, with damning evidence brought against the prisoner at the bar. He would receive no mercy from his happy, man-hating judges, but he, for-

tunately, makes his escape to Switzerland.

Anouilh, as usual, has provided his players with rewarding roles and cast his play to perfection. Jean-Pierre Marielle is hilarious as the apprehended male chauvinist and Jacqueline Jehanneuf, as his vindictive wife, Madeleine Cheminat, as the senile grandmother who confuses the trial with the Dreyfus case, Marcel Perlin, as the talkative valet who boasts of his silence, and Christian Marin, as the emcee defense attorney, nearly fit their assignments, while Odile Mallet, as the presiding judge, is terrifying to her stern adherence to the letter of the law.

In this fantastic farce all is in cartoon form, but many a word of wisdom and wit is spoken. Despite deliberate caricature, there is basic truth to the dramatic personae, save one — the slave of pure heart, who includes to sweeten his acid cocktails. One suspects he is a Buddha and smashes it to the floor in the airport customs hall.

The man went to jail, and customs officials calmly added a charge of insulting Buddhism to his arrest for smuggling. It does not usually end in arrest, but thousands of tourists leaving Bangkok each year are involved in smuggling religious objects out of the country. Most do not know it is illegal until they are caught. A quick tour of Bangkok antique shops shows why.

Baroque Organ Is Centerpiece of Handel Festival

By David Stevens

TOURS, France, Sept. 26 (IHT) — A Spanish baroque organ case housed in a structure built for that purpose, in the style of a Touraine grange, is the point of departure for what will probably become the newest French music festival — Musique de La Besnardiere.

La Besnardiere is the country property of Claude Bernard, a prominent Paris art dealer and an organ fanatic, tucked away in an almost hidden valley about 20 kilometers north of here. A number of factors suggest that this could be an ideal site for a festival, and in particular one focusing on the early 18th century.

The principal one is the exuberant decoration of the organ — embellished from Burgos during the Napoleonic Wars — with its howling angels and modern but period-inspired working parts. The grange itself, more like a rustic church inside than a barn, and with room for about 1,000 seats (up to 1,200 in discomfort), is another. To judge from the three programs put on during the weekend, music at La Besnardiere will rally mainly behind the banner of Handel, whose prolific output is still largely uncharted territory in France and whose operas, oratorios and organ concertos make up a natural repertory.

Imported Conductor

To make sure things got off on the right foot, Charles Farncombe, music director of London's Handel Opera Society and of the 18th-century Swedish court theater at Drottningholm — was imported as conductor, along with some of his regular singers from London, and

Bengt Peterson (as stage director) and some richly flamboyant costumes from Drottningholm, to put on Handel's opera "Giulio Cesare."

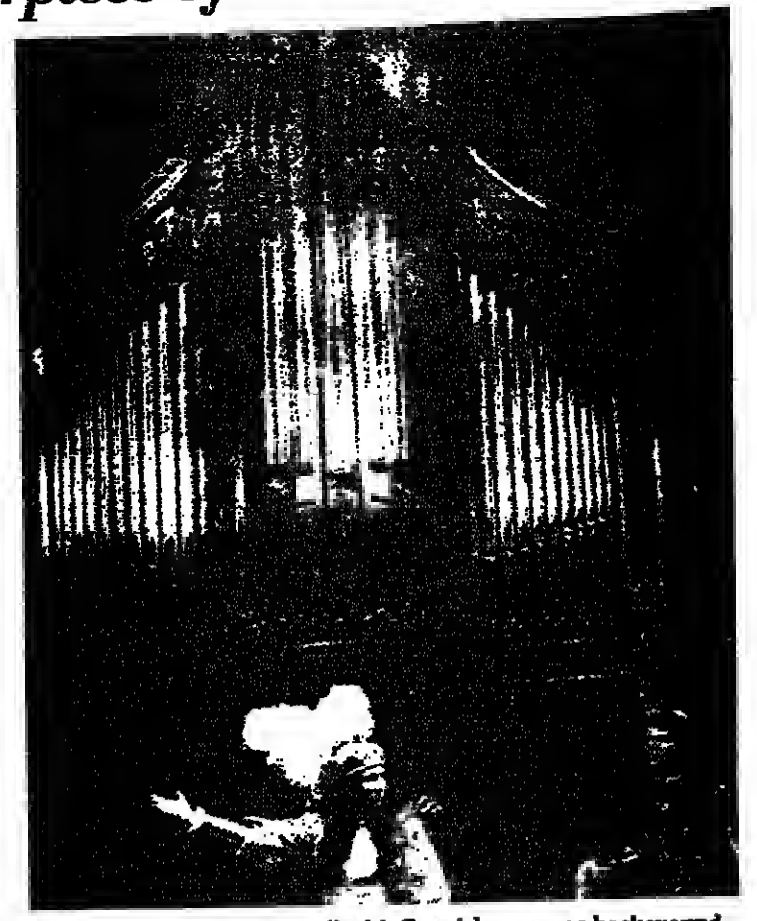
The building is in no way a theater, but since Handel's Italian operas are largely a succession of highly expressive but static arias, the costumes and the organ itself sufficed for a setting, as did Peterson's supply of rudimentary stock gestures for movement.

Farncombe compromised on the opera's great length by cutting eight of its 29 arias while retaining the *da capo* form, with appropriate ornamentation, of the remaining ones. The eternal problem of what to do with the castrato parts was solved with women (in the title role and Sesto) and counter-tenors (for Tolomeo and Nireno).

Hardly Heroic

After a shaky first act, the evening settled down to a very respectable if not exciting performance. Anne Wilkens was a musicianly if hardly heroic Caesar, and she was ably supported by Mira Zakai (Cornelia), Emiko Maruyama (Cleopatra), Woody Eathorne (Sesto), John York Skinner (Tolomeo), Robert Amis El Hage (Achilla) and Keith Davis (Nireno).

The weekend was rounded out with two concerts, one with Marie-Claire Alain as soloist in three of Handel's organ concertos, along with agreeable works by two of Handel's Swedish contemporaries, Johan Agrell and Johan Helmich Roman, while the other ventured into Haydn, Mozart, Rossini and Schubert. A chamber group of Radio France's Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique was the diligent house orchestra.



Scene from "Giulio Cesare" with Spanish organ as background.

A full week is planned for next September, with the Handelian fare expanded to include both oratorio and opera. There are riches galore to be explored, and France's un-

countable numbers of music festivals do not include very many with a definable musical purpose, so one can only hope for the best at La Besnardiere.

Unaware of Long-Standing Law

Thousands of Tourists Involved in Thai Smuggling

By Sumalee Pithayakorn and Paul Wedel

BANGKOK (UPI) — Told his recently purchased Thai antiques could not be taken out of the country, the enraged French tourist picked up the head of a Buddha and smashed it to the floor in the airport customs hall.

The man went to jail, and customs officials calmly added a charge of insulting Buddhism to his arrest for smuggling.

It does not usually end in arrest, but thousands of tourists leaving Bangkok each year are involved in smuggling religious objects out of the country. Most do not know it is illegal until they are caught. A quick tour of Bangkok antique shops shows why.

A reporter visited eight Bangkok shops, posing as a tourist wanting to buy Buddhas banned from export. Despite saying he planned to return to the United States, one of the shopkeepers warned the reporter it was illegal to export religious objects.

Asking Advice

When the reporter asked about the legality of taking the Buddhas out of the country, only one of the eight shops quickly advised him it was illegal.

A law passed in 1975 after reports of mistreatment of Buddha images outside Thailand clearly bans the export of Buddha images, no matter how old or new.

In a shop in a large Bangkok hotel a salesgirl checked with the

manager who told her in Thai, "Tell him it's legal, they will never catch him."

In another well-stocked, respectable-looking shop on Bangkok's Silom Road, the clerk advised the best methods to smuggle out the images: "Wrap them in underwear and put them in your suitcase. Anything too big for your bag is too risky, so better send it out by parcel post."

The smuggling is not only dangerous to the innocent tourists who get caught but it is diminishing Thailand's national treasures.

Much of the cultural heritage has already been smuggled out of the country, according to archaeology Prof. Srisaka Vallibhotama of Silpakorn University.

Flaunting long-standing Thai law prohibiting the shipment abroad of unregistered antiques, "dealers have stripped the country of nearly 70 percent of its significant antiques in the last 20 years," Prof. Srisaka said. "And they haven't stopped. Even today, antique dealers of Bangkok are leading gangs of thieves cutting off the heads and hands of temple Buddha images."

In many temples in northern Thailand there are no guards to protect the images and nothing to stop the criminals from the desecration.

Even if customs officials do seize the images, the robbers almost invariably get away while the hapless tourist is stuck.

Morning Calm-Looking to PATA'79

Korea was one of the last Asian countries to be opened to the West, and her history in modern times has not been conducive to the attraction of casual visitors. Thus it was not until the late 1960's and early 1970's that Korea's potential as a tourist destination began to be realized.

Encouraged by the gradual completion of first-class hotels and modern internal transport facilities, an ever-increasing flow of foreign tourists has begun to discover the erstwhile "Hermit Kingdom" of Asia.

Korea's popularity as a tourist destination is taking a quantum leap forward as visitors from around the world discover that the "Land of the Morning Calm" has much to offer travelers seeking a world of difference.

For the last decade the number of tourists visiting Korea has increased ten times, reaching nearly one million in 1977. All forecasts indicate that this year more than one million visitors will come to this new "Gateway of the Orient."

Korea's recent emergence as a prime tourist country in Asia, along with the spurt in the travel trade has prompted the authorities to invest more money in various promotional projects, so there is every likelihood that the nation will be able to attract more than two million travelers from abroad in the early 1980s.

Many Attractions Draw Visitors

Korea has always been famous for its scenery. The very name "Land of the Morning Calm" evokes a world of leisure and tranquility. The Korean peninsula is also a repository of oriental culture, its landscape dotted with temples, pagodas, and ancient ruins. A tour through the countryside is a tour through Korean history. What the visitors find in Korea is a compact, picturesque land with impressive cultural remains from a long history, inhabited by a friendly, energetic and outgoing people. And tourists are able to come to Korea within one or two hours' flight from Tokyo or Hong Kong with no additional airfare, and can stay up to five days without a visa.

During the New Delhi meeting of PATA held January 23-26 this year, Mr. Kim was elected chairman of PATA to serve until the Seoul PATA conference April 16-21, 1979.

The 28th annual conference of PATA, largest gathering of the tourism industry in the Pacific basin, will be held in Seoul next April 16-21. As a result of the change in the PATA format, the 1979 meeting dates have been shifted. The PATA conference will now take place Monday through Wednesday, April 16-18, in Seoul, followed by Workshops Friday and Saturday, April 20-21.

in Kyongju, the ancient capital of Korea.

Mr. Kim Jwah Kyum, President of the Korea National Tourism Corporation (KNTC) and former Korean Ambassador to Indonesia, observed that for the first time in the 28-year history of PATA the annual meeting would be held within a one-week period. In the past, PATA workshops were scheduled on Thursday and Friday, followed by a conference Monday through Thursday. "This meant that travel executives had to plan on taking two weeks off to attend the meeting," Mr. Kim said. "We think the new one-week format will encourage a much greater attendance, which has averaged about 1,500 delegates in recent years. In fact, as a result of the change, we anticipate a record breaking 2,000 delegates in Korea next year."

"The shortened format will not sacrifice substance," Mr. Kim added. "We will simply make more efficient use of our time."

The PATA Chairman said that social functions would not focus on promoting the host country alone. "Because we believe the future of Korea's tourism is closely tied to the entire Orient, we have invited neighboring countries to participate for mutual promotion. It will provide them with a golden opportunity to present their attractions to the entire travel industry—to travel

agents, tour wholesalers, airlines and the press. We will all benefit since tourists from the United States and Europe, when traveling to the Orient, rarely visit only one country."

Varied Programs

Mr. Kim said that cultural troupes from the Philippines and Thailand would entertain the delegates. Japan and the Republic of China (Taiwan) have also accepted invitations to host social functions.

On Sunday afternoon, the day before the meeting officially gets underway, a PATA Cultural Festival will be held for the first time in the history of the association. "It was scheduled for the PATA delegates, the many residents of PATA member countries who live in Korea, as well as for members of the diplomatic corps," said Mr. Kim. "It will take place in the new Cultural Center, which seats 4,200 persons with ultra-modern facilities."

Among the other social functions slated are mayors' luncheons in both Seoul and Kyongju, a luncheon hosted by the President of Korean Airlines, a dinner hosted by the PATA Chairman, and a Silo Festival in Kyongju.

Mr. Kim urged PATA members to plan in advance to attend next year's meeting in Korea. "I think you'll be impressed by the economic and tourism strides made by our country since 1965, the last time a PATA conference was held in Korea," he told them.

"We have new sightseeing attractions as well as Korea's unique cultural and historical heritage, and you will want to see the many new deluxe and first-class hotels that have been constructed in the last 14 years."

In an endeavor to meet the ambitious goal of tourism promotion, the KNTC has planned various, exciting programs, timed with the opening of the PATA conference in Seoul.

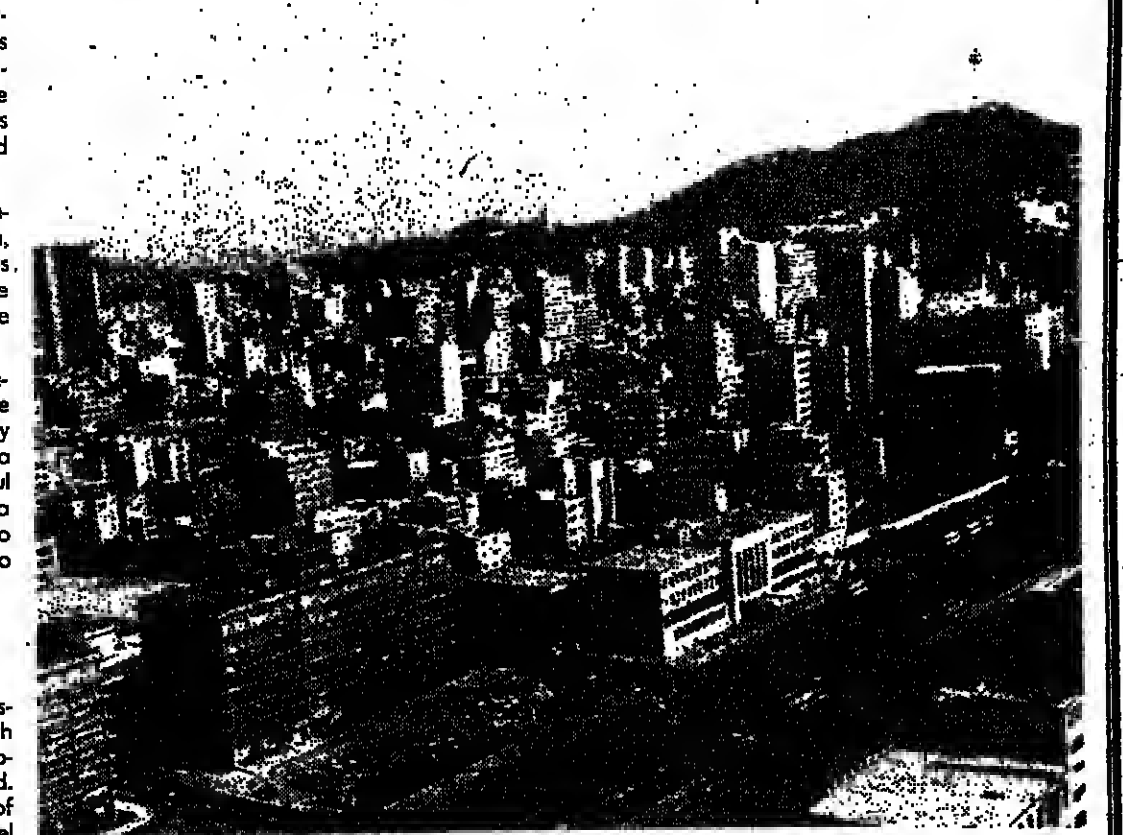
Some of the 2,000 PATA members expected to take part in the Seoul meeting have previously visited the country. "Those who attended the earlier PATA Seoul conference (in 1965) will have a surprise in store; perhaps even a greater surprise than those who have never visited."

In Pace With Development

The growth of the travel industry in Korea has kept pace with the overall economic development of the country, Kim stressed. He added: "The rapid pace of modernization and the parallel movement for the conservation of the nation's rich cultural heritage, especially during the last decade, has transformed the whole of Korea into quite a different nation."

"We are ready to show the delegates to the PATA meeting a new, modern and dynamic nation which maintains its past in the midst of striking innovations of an up-to-date present."

Kim pointed out that PATA had



The main street of Seoul, near the Capitol.

become a gigantic international organization, ever growing through annual conferences, rotating its venue among tourism centers in the region.

"Today, the travel industry not only devotes itself to the economic development of nations but also contributes to better understanding and friendship among

people, disregarding the barriers of political interests and ideological and racial differences," Kim stressed.

He also pointed out the important place PATA occupies in world tourism. Quoting World Tourism Organization statistics, Kim said that the travel population in PATA member states grew, by 11.1 per cent in 1976, whereas the overall world increase rate remained only 3.3 per cent during the same year.

"The fact correctly reflects the present trend of world tourists seeking to appreciate the unique culture of the Asian and Pacific region, which itself is also achieving rapid economic development," he said.

KOREA'S TOURISTS REACH MAGIC MILLION MARK

The fall of 1978 will mark a turning point in Korean tourism as the number of foreign visitors soared above the one million mark, on occasion projected statistically for sometime in October.

Thus Korea entered the select group of advanced nations in the travel industry to have cracked the "Magic Million" barrier. (Japan only reached this level in 1977.)

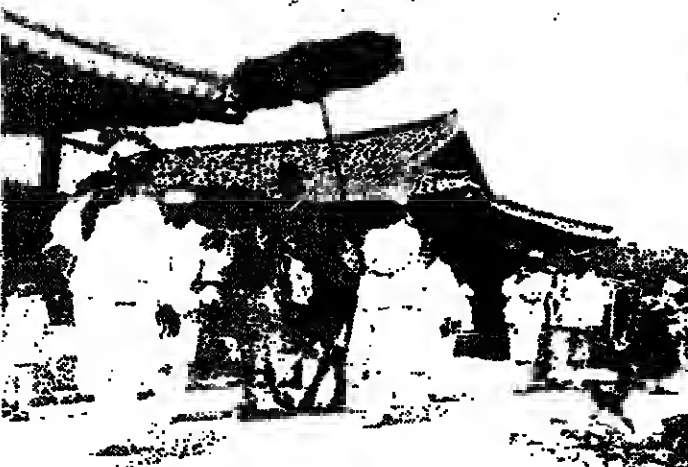
During the past decade, increase of arrivals averaged 30 per cent annually, with total foreign visitors in 1977 registering more than ten times those in 1967, or 949,666 as against 82,216.

When the millionth foreign visitor walks down the airplane ramp or the ship's gangway and sets foot on Korea, he or she will be in for the surprise of his or her life. For the Magic Million tourist expected sometime this autumn will receive a royal welcome indeed.

There'll be a VIP reception, a ticker tape parade, special tours, interviews and entertainment, plus free board and lodgings at the hotel of his choice.

To top it off, the lucky visitor will be presented air tickets for a trip around the world.

The above story is provided from Seoul by
Korea National Tourism Corporation



A simulated traditional wedding procession is held at the Folk Village.



Oil refinery in Ulsan Industrial Complex.



Secret garden in Changdeok Palace.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 26

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100%	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100%	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100%
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
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29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1
29 1/2 ACP	2.18	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1	32 1/2 ACP	2.15	8.1

KIDDE

the name behind the LEADERS

in industrial and commercial equipment, Kidde's Grove division is the world leader in mobile hydraulic cranes. Kidde is also the name behind the leaders in safety, security and protection. Consumer and recreation products. 1977 sales \$1.48 billion. Earnings per share \$4.70. Annualized dividend rate up to \$1.40 per share. Total assets \$1 billion. More record than 1977. For Annual Report, 1977, write: Kidde Corp., 10000 Northgate Blvd., Northgate, Md. 20890. UBS 50W, England.

More than half the companies on the current Fortune 500 list are on our customer list

When you consider that more than half of the biggest U.S. industrial do business with Marine Midland, you get a good picture of how big we are. In fact, our deposits total \$9.9 billion, with \$2.3 billion in personal savings. We've got \$641 million in capital and reserves, and assets totaling \$12.1 billion. As much as these numbers tell you, they don't say we've been a major money center bank for many years. Which means we've got enough experience in foreign exchange and foreign currency management to generate major money transactions. To provide direct loans. And manage major international credits. We can also assist in generating funds in other capital markets, through our associates.

Our office, Marine Midland has the facilities to carry this out. With our base of international operations in New York City's financial district, we have 300 branches throughout the state, and key people in 22 of the world's major financial centers.

Some people may not expect all this from us. But after all, Marine Midland is the 13th largest bank in the United States.

MARINE MIDLAND BANK

All figures as of March 31, 1978.

THE TOYO RUBBER INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

Osaka, Japan

DM 30,000,000.-

5 1/2% Bearer Bonds of 1978/1983

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THE LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK OF JAPAN, LIMITED

Tokyo, Japan

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YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

SANWA BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Société Générale

Nippon European Bank S.A.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Wardley Limited

Without Mark Revaluation

EMS May Integrate Current Snake Rates

By John Fichin

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ) — A realignment of central rates set under the European joint float, or snake, may not be necessary when a European Monetary System (EMS) is set up, Common Market monetary sources suggest.

Dollar Up; Gold Eases

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ) — The dollar bounced back today from yesterday's lows on the foreign exchange market after U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal forecast an improvement in the nation's current-account performance next year.

The anticipated reduction in the U.S. payments deficit should help stabilize the dollar on the foreign exchange market, he said.

The dollar's slide had steepened in morning trading, reaching to a new all-time low against the Swiss franc, as the price of gold was fixed at a new high in London of \$219.10 an ounce compared with yesterday's high of \$218.40.

In the afternoon, however, the U.S. currency reversed its course after Mr. Blumenthal's remarks, gaining added momentum from a desperate short-covering. The price of gold retreated to \$217.75 by the close in London compared with \$220.25 yesterday.

The dollar slipped to a record intraday low against the Swiss franc of 1.4575, but later it recovered to 1.4875 francs, down slightly from the previous low of 1.4900.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar fluctuated in a range of 1.9305 DM to 1.9515 DM, finishing at 1.9490 DM, up 85 points on the day. In erratic French franc trading, it shed half a centime at 4.3725 francs. It gained ground against the yen at 189.08 versus 187.63.

Sterling lost 56 points at \$1.9705 and the Canadian dollar drifted down 6 points at \$4.97 U.S. cents.

U.S. Details Export Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

"are essential to assure that American exporters do not face unfair competition, and this administration intends to work vigorously to secure them."

The president said "there are no short-term, easy solutions" but declared that his actions were intended to "reflect my determination to end the trade deficit."

In an effort to reduce regulatory impediments, Mr. Carter said he will issue an executive order specifying that in most cases, environmental impact statements will not be required for federal export-related actions.

Also, export controls for foreign policy purposes will take into account whether the goods in question are also available from countries other than the United States, he said.

Other regulatory measures will include clarification of antitrust law on joint ventures overseas, clarification of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and an appraisal of the government's agencies of the export consequences of their actions.

On the agricultural side, the program proposes an increase of almost \$1 billion to \$1.7 billion in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 for short-term export credits for the Commodity Credit Corp.

source for current speculation on a realignment of the snake. For days now, the Deutsche German mark, the dominant snake currency, has been at the top of the 4.5-percent bandspread that exists in the snake with all other snake currencies — the Belgian franc, Dutch guilder, Danish and Norwegian kroner — at or near their floor prices against the Deutsche mark.

Several foreign exchange dealers feel that with the start of the EMS — or even before — the mark must be valued upward. And there is talk of a possible 5-to-7-percent revaluation of the German currency.

But EEC monetary officials involved in working out the new EMS maintain that a snake realignment will not be an automatic consequence of the EMS which is to link the French franc, British and Irish pounds and Italian lira with the snake in a new monetary system governed by mechanisms that are likely to be slightly different from those applying to the current joint float.

Enter at Current Rates

These monetary sources argue that once the new EMS becomes operational, snake currencies most probably will enter the system at their current exchange rates.

So far in preparatory talks for the EMS, there have not been any suggestions to abandon the snake, sources reported, adding that the Netherlands in fact, has made maintenance of the snake dependent on its approval of an ultimate EMS which is aimed at stabilizing all EEC currencies against some common currency movements.

Also, still confidential reports on the work on the future EMS by the EEC monetary committee and the committee of EEC central bankers all imply that the snake would be a self-contained part of the new system. The central bankers committee, for example, speaks of coexistence between the EMS and the snake.

Similar references are contained in the monetary committee's comments on intervention mechanisms for the future EMS. Except for Britain, all EEC members favor an EMS based on a new European Currency Unit (ECU) against which central rates of EMS currencies are to be established.

Such a parity-grid system, already applied within the snake, would be used for fixing intervention limits in the EMS. Suggested bands for the EMS range from 2.25 to 4.5 percent between lower and upper intervention points.

Following the Sept. 18 EEC finance ministers meeting, top officials suggested that a 4.5-percent spread, as in the snake, would ultimately be adopted.

This, monetary sources say now, would allow the gradual integration of the snake in the new EMS while meeting Dutch insistence that the start of the EMS, the snake as such should not be changed.

China, W. German Coal Deal Set for '79

COLOGNE, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ) — A definitive agreement should be reached next year on the 8-billion-Deutsche-mark trade agreement between China and a consortium of West German companies (IHT, Sept. 23-24), sources close to the industry group that negotiated the accord said today.

Most likely, they said, the pact will not be completed until parallel talks on credit financing for the projects — a first for the Chinese — are finished. The coal-shaft mine construction will be shared by two consortiums: one with Fried. Krupp GmbH and the Mannesmann Demag unit and another including Orestio & Koppel and Westerstede, a unit of the Otto Wolff group, sources said.

IMF Talks Span Recession and Recovery**Healey Paints Monetary Trends As Objects of Global 'Disarray'**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ) — British Chancellor Denis Healey painted a favorable picture today of the British economy and sterling, but he said global monetary arrangements were "in disarray," and added that the world still was struggling with the deepest recession since World War II.

He noted that British inflation

Japanese Aide Warns of Need To Cut Inflation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ) — Japanese Finance Minister Taisuke Murayama warned yesterday that Japan's efforts to reduce its large international payments surplus would be severely crippled unless the United States and other countries take measures to curb inflation.

Speaking at the annual World Bank-IMF meetings, he said that if an inflationary trend continues, "our export prices denominated in foreign currencies." Thus, the desired effects of the yen appreciation on the balance of payments adjustment will be substantially curtailed.

"In view of the growing interdependence of the world economy today," he said, "corresponding efforts on the part of our trading partners are called for so as to make our efforts effective."

He noted Japan has started to implement a series of measures, including the setting up of a 7-percent economic growth rate that he said is "exceptionally high among industrial countries."

He later told a news conference that the Japanese government has been encouraging a change in the country's industrial structure that would lead to a decline in its export volume.

had been halved, to 8 percent from a year earlier, and he said that the rate should remain in single digits next year. The balance of payments was in surplus, and Britain was well on target for a 3-percent growth in gross domestic product this year, he said.

He scoffed at a suggestion that the pound should be classified in the second tier of European currencies.

At the international level, he said: "Fluctuations in exchange rates regularly go far beyond what would be justified by the underlying economic facts. This instability has itself become a major obstacle to economic growth, and adequate growth is beginning to threaten the international system of free trade, on which growth itself depends," he continued.

He said that unemployment in the industrial world, particularly outside the United States, remained "intolerably high." The world monetary system is strained by divergences in inflation rate among the major nations, ranging from annual rates of 1 percent to 13 percent, he said.

The chancellor said that the main priorities in the next 5-10 years were to develop a coordinated global strategy to raise levels of economic growth to reduce unemployment and raise living standards and to improve the workings of the international monetary system on a worldwide scale.

He added, however, that despite the obvious imperfections of the floating-rate system, it would not be possible to return to a worldwide scheme of fixed rates.

He indicated that the British government was very eager to reach success in current discussions aimed at creating a new European Monetary System (EMS). He said that Britain, however, wanted to be satisfied that EMS would prove durable in view of past defections from the European snake by several countries.

Blumenthal Sees U.S. Reduction In Big Current-Account Deficit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today that the United States is moving steadily in the direction of reducing its big current-account payments deficit. He predicted that the U.S. deficit this year would total about \$18 billion to \$19 billion, but he said these figures would be cut by 30 percent to 40 percent next year.

He said at the IMF-World Bank talks that the U.S. economy "will move ahead" at a slower rate in 1979 but "we don't foresee a recession."

He also rejected the idea that a further depreciation of the dollar might be necessary in the year ahead to help correct the U.S. payments situation.

At a press conference held before presenting the U.S. position on the international and domestic economic outlook at the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, Mr. Blumenthal rejected the idea that the convergence of economic growth rates in the United States and abroad posed a risk of a "negative" growth for this country next year.

He said he would meet in Washington this week with representatives of the major oil-exporting countries, but he said that he had "no evidence" that they were moving away from the dollar or wanted to shift out of the dollar to a basket of currencies for the pricing of their oil exports.

On the U.S. anti-inflation program, to which President Carter has assigned a "high priority," Mr. Blumenthal said he expected an announcement soon.

Interest Rates

The secretary told the press that he was "concerned" about increases in U.S. interest rates. He said that higher rates could have an impact on the housing market but that this had not happened yet.

On other international monetary issues, Mr. Blumenthal said that

the Common Market's regional monetary arrangements should help to contribute "to the strengthening and stability of the global monetary system and to the central role of the IMF within that system."

He said that the United States was pleased with the progress at meetings of finance ministers in Washington during the past few days on increasing the financial resources of the IMF and the World Bank.

He said that progress was also being made among the major industrial nations on concerted economic policy actions.

"The world economic prospects," Mr. Blumenthal said, "are improving," and the outlook for 1979 appeared to be "very good."

The current-account imbalances, which have included the big U.S. deficit and large surpluses in West Germany and Japan, appeared to be coming into line, he said.

Monory Asserts EMS Could Aid World Stability

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ) — French economy minister René Monory told an IMF-World Bank conference yesterday the proposed new European Monetary System is interested in tendering for 1979, and he said it would offer \$28 a share. United was unchanged at 43%.

Oinkkraft climbed 5% to 54%. Directors took no action on a proposal by John-Manville to buy 49 percent of Oinkkraft at \$57 a share pending a management study of the bid. John-Manville tacked on 1/4 to 31%.

Prices on the American Stock

Prices on the American Stock Exchange pushed broadly higher in active trading today as hopes for a narrowing of the U.S. current-account deficit served as the focal point for a technical rally.

In the government securities market, despite efforts by the Federal Reserve to ease the tightness in the credit markets, Fed funds rose to as high as 9 percent after opening at 8 1/2 percent, dealers said.

Later in the afternoon, the Fed said it plans to make overnight repurchase pacts tomorrow morning to add more reserves to the extremely tight Fed funds market. Fed funds closed at 8 15/16 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 5.81 points to 868.16 and advanced late declines 995 to 454. Volume rose to 26.33 million shares from yesterday's 20.97 million.

Petroleum stocks were strong. Texaco tacked on 1/4 to 24% and Exxon 1/4 to 51%, both in active trading. Atlantic Richfield rose 1/4 to 53%, Phillips Petroleum 1/4 to 35 and Ashland Oil 1/4 to 45%. An Ashland unit wants to begin a commercial-scale coal liquefaction plant.

Pacific Petroleum added 3/4 to 38 in brisk trading. Government-owned Petro-Canada denied market rumors it is considering a Pacific takeover.

Carrier led the active list rising over 27% to 274. It denied that any company other than United Technologies is interested in tendering for Carrier. United was unchanged at 43%.

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Focal Point for Rally

Big Board Prices Higher On Hopes for Deficit Cut

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Exchange also rose, with the market-value index gaining 1.46 points to 168.25.

In Chicago, wheat and oats were lower and corn and soybeans higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 1 1/4 to 2 cents; corn up 1/4 to 3/4; oats off 1/2 to 3/4 and soybeans up 3 1/4 to 4 1/4 cents.

Trading was cautious in reaction to the rail strike and its effect on the shipment of crops about to be harvested in bumper proportions.

U.S. Prices Rise 0.6% In August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ) — Consumer prices climbed a seasonally adjusted 0.6 percent in August following a 0.5-percent rise in July, the Labor Department said today.

The last two months' increases follow three months increases at 0.9 percent. Last month, food prices rose 0.2 percent following no increase in July on a seasonally adjusted basis, the department said.

Housing prices rose an adjusted 0.7 percent last month following a 0.8-percent increase in July. However, medical-care prices slipped an adjusted 0.9 percent, the largest rise all year, compared to 0.5-percent rises in June and July.

The department's revised index for wages of urban and clerical workers rose an adjusted 0.6 percent in August following a 0.5-percent increase in July. On an unadjusted basis, the index rose 0.5 percent to 197.7 and was up 7.9 percent from a year earlier.

Rent gross average weekly earnings decreased 0.7 percent in August on a seasonally adjusted basis. A 0.3-percent decrease in average weekly hours combined.

Later, Barry Bosworth, director of the President's Council on Wage and Price Stability, said inflation "is worsening and will continue to worsen unless we do something about it soon."

He noted the latest results of the consumer price index announced earlier today were not very encouraging. He also said he hopes that the Federal Reserve Board will not tighten further on monetary policy, adding that he felt interest rates were close to the point where they would hurt housing and possibly trigger large increases in unemployment.

Six reasons why you should choose Merrill Lynch -when you trade in commodities

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**R. J. Reynolds, Del Monte to Merge**

Del Monte says it has agreed in principle to merge with R. J. Reynolds Industries for about \$582 million cash and an exchange of stock. Del Monte will become a Reynolds subsidiary but will continue to operate as a separate entity under its present name. Reynolds will buy 45 percent of the 12 million outstanding shares for \$48.50 a share while the remaining shares will be exchanged 1-for-1 for a new Reynolds' non-convertible voting cumulative preferred stock. A Reynolds spokesman says the exchange of stock is intended to have the same dollar value as stock being acquired for \$48.50 a share. Under present market conditions, the preferred stock would have an annual dividend rate of 8-to-8.1 percent, with mandatory and optional sinking fund payments starting in the sixth year, maturity in 12 years. The merger is subject to obtaining a tax-free ruling from the Internal Revenue Service and approval by Del Monte shareholders.

Matsushita Electric Sees Higher Net

Matsushita Electric Industrial expects parent company net income to rise about 10 percent in the current fiscal year ending Nov. 30 from the previous fiscal year's net of \$4.6 billion yen (about \$258 million), president Toshihiko Yamashita says. Parent company sales in the current year are expected to show the same annual percentage gain as the net profit. Parent company sales were 1.435 trillion yen

last year. The annual profit rise in the previous year was 17.6 percent, while sales rose 9.5 percent. Accurate figures for an estimate of home videotape recorder exports to the United States are not available, he says, but adds, "I expect export of home VTR systems to the U.S. will be about 6 times larger than the previous year's result."

Sanyo Moves TV Production to U.S.

Sanyo Electric says it plans to discontinue domestic color television production for the U.S. market and to transfer the output within two years to its U.S. plant. Sanyo Manufacturing Corp. The unit was established in early 1976 in a joint venture with U.S. interests including Sears, Roebuck. The manufacturer attributed the production-transfer plan to decreasing exports of its color television sets to the United States as a result of an unabated appreciation of the yen against the dollar.

Boeing Signs 2d Risk-Sharing Partner

Boeing says it has signed up a second foreign group to be a risk-sharing participant in its 767 jet development and production program. The accord was signed with Civil Transport Development of Japan, which links three of the country's major aircraft parts makers: Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Fuji Heavy Industries. The three companies, under subcontract from Civil Transport, will build body panels and doors, wing-to-body fairing assemblies which reduce drag, and main landing-gear for doors.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Beatrice Foods			
2nd Quarter		1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,810	1,620	
Profits.....	68.43	61.43	
Per share.....	0.70	0.64	
6 months		1978	1977
Revenue.....	3,550	3,180	
Profits.....	132.25	120.70	
Per share.....	1.36	1.24	
Dei Monte			
1st Quarter		1978	1977
Revenue.....	347.60	334.50	
Profits.....	8.76	9.27	
Per Share.....	0.73	0.71	
General Tire & Rubber			
2nd Quarter		1978	1977
Revenue.....	584.03	514.90	
Profits.....	29.43	28.27	
Per Share.....	1.29	1.14	
6 months		1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,569	1,555	
Profits.....	85.51	88.89	
Per Share.....	3.75	3.90	

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 26

[illegible]

NEW YORK, September 26 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Two	Year Ago
POODS		
Cocoa Beans, lb.	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee, Santos, lb.	1.55	2.80
TEXTILES		
Printed 64-30 3/4 yd.	0.64	0.44
METALS		
Steel Sheet (Pitt.) 10 in.	317.60	291.00
Iron & Furn. Pig. 10 in.	214.76	220.00
Steel sheet No. 10, 3/4 yd.	72.74	64.45
Lead sheet, lb.	0.35	0.31
Copper Sheet, lb.	67.58-58.6	69.94
Tin (Str.) 10 in.	459.40	570.00
Zinc 50 lb. to Reels, lb.	20.94-23	22.00
Silver N.Y. oz.	5.625	4.50
Gold N.Y. oz.	218.25	152.00
COMMODITY INDEXES		
Monthly Index (Base 100 Dec. 31, 1971)		
September 1978	105.30	828.50
P = Preliminary		
F = Final		

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jan	47.45	47.45	44.70	-0.15	SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	48.45	48.45	47.70	0.75	5000 lbs., cents per lb.					
May	57.50	57.50	56.75	-0.10	Oct	24.90	25.40	24.85	27.37	+ .49
Jul	70.25	70.25	69.40	-0.85	Dec	24.90	24.90	24.30	26.72	+ .42
Sep	70.50	70.50	70.00	-0.50	Mar	24.80	24.55	24.00	24.45	+ .55
Dec	72.85	72.85	71.75	-1.10	May	23.85	24.40	23.85	24.30	+ .57
Feb	72.50	72.50	72.00	-	Nov	24.65	24.90	24.65	24.13	+ .52
Apr	72.00	72.00	71.75	-0.25	Jul	22.45	22.45	22.45	21.97	+ .48
May	72.15	72.15	72.50	+ 0.35	Aug	23.25	23.40	23.25	22.60	+ .65
				+ 0.10						

Est. Sales: 4,500; Sales: Sales Man. 3,322.

Total open interest Mar. 57.10, up 317 from Fr. N.Y.	Total open interest Mar. 50.705, off 1,245 from Fr. N.Y.
---	---

SILVER											
5.000 Troy oz.; cents per oz.											
Jan	549.30	549.30	561.00	562.50	-3.50	DATS					
Mar	579.50	578.00	567.00	570.50	-3.50	5.000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	598.00	598.00	590.00	592.50	-3.50	Dec	1.474	1.441	1.429	1.424	-0.004
Jul	598.00	598.00	598.00	598.00	-	Mar	1.514	1.514	1.514	1.494	-0.020
Sep	598.00	598.00	598.00	598.00	-	May	1.574	1.574	1.51	1.510	-0.064
Dec	598.00	598.00	598.00	598.00	-	Jul				1.510	-0.064
Feb	608.00	608.00	608.00	608.00	-						
Apr	622.00	622.00	621.00	624.10	-1.90						
May	617.00	617.00	617.00	617.00	-						

Total open interest Mar. 9.944, up 5 from

NEW YORK FUTU
Sept. 26, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES					
25,000 lbs., cartons per bbl.					
Mar	5.29	5.32	5.14	5.19	+0.05
Apr	5.79	5.81	5.77	5.79	-
Apr -	6.13	6.14	6.12	6.14	-0.01
May	7.08	7.14	7.05	7.11	-0.01
Est. sales: 1,157; sales: Mon. M. 2,354.					
Total open interest: Mon. 11,776; up 228 from Fri.					
COFFEE 'C'					
22,000 lbs., casks per bbl.					
Mar	124.00	124.75	123.25	123.68	-1.95
Apr	123.50	124.25	123.75	124.01	-1.34
May	123.00	124.50	122.50	123.88	-1.12
Jul	121.50	122.50	121.00	121.50	-0.50
Sep	127.25	127.25	126.00	126.25	-0.75
Est. sales: 735; sales: Fri. 957.					
Total open interest: Fri. 2,888; off 0 from Mon.					

John	\$43.70	\$43.70	\$43.70	\$43.70
Mary	\$54.50	\$54.50	\$45.50	\$49.20
Jul	\$46.20	\$46.30	\$52.30	\$58.00

Est. sales: 13,000; sales Mon. 12,375

Total open interest: Mon. 226,444, up 51 from Fri.

SOLE 100 may soybean contracts

Sep	219.00	219.00	217.40	216.20	-1
Oct	220.20	220.20	218.00	216.20	-2
Nov	221.00	221.00	218.7	216.80	-1
Dec	221.50	221.50	219.00	217.00	-2
Jan	222.00	222.00	220.00	220.20	-1
Feb	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.20	-1
Mar	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Apr	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
May	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Jun	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Jul	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Aug	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Sep	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Oct	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Nov	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Dec	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Jan	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Feb	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Mar	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Apr	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
May	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1
Jun	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	-1

Sales estimates: 74,000

Total open interest: Mon. 75,361, up 2,111 from Fri.

Jan	283.00	289.00	283.00	285.20	-0.70
Apr	291.00	291.90	286.00	298.20	-1.70
Jul	295.00	295.20	289.50	291.50	-0.70
Oct	298.00	298.00	291.00	294.20	-0.90
Jan	300.00	298.00	292.00	297.20	-1.00

Est. sales: 1,952; sales Mon, 2,848.

Total open interest Mon, 8,785, up 487 from Fri.

LUMBER

Quoted by N. Y. C. Board of Trade

Jan	214.50	215.75	229.00	219.30	-3.40
Mar	203.75	205.50	220.00	201.60	-1.80
May	204.00	205.25	201.20	203.00	-
Jul	203.00	203.50	201.00	201.00	-17
Sep	203.00	203.50	201.00	201.00	-17
Nov	204.00	204.00	204.00	204.00	-1.00

Est. sales: 2,671; sales Mon, 1,519

Total open interest Mon, 8,871, up 123 from Fri.

PLYWOOD (DREDGE 56 1/2)

Jan	207.50	207.50	207.50	202.80	-3.90
Mar	208.30	208.70	208.00	203.60	-4.30
May	209.20	209.20	208.50	204.10	-4.30
Jul	210.00	210.00	208.50	204.00	-4.30
Sep	210.00	210.00	208.50	204.00	-4.30
Nov	210.00	210.00	208.50	204.00	-4.30

Sep	.	.	200.00	-1.00
Nov	.	.	209.00	-3.00

Sales: Mon. 1,235.			
Total ann interest: Mon. \$153, up 109 from Fri.			
U.S. TREASURY BILLS			
13 weeks	91.74	91.74	91.70
15 weeks	91.67	91.67	91.62
17 weeks	91.53	91.53	91.45
19 weeks	91.51	91.51	91.44
21 weeks	91.43	91.43	91.41
23 weeks	91.34	91.34	91.34
25 weeks	91.25	91.25	91.27
27 weeks	91.25	91.25	91.24
29 weeks	91.25	91.25	91.24
Est. sales: 2,273, sales Mon. 2,941.			
Total ann interest Mon. \$24.1, up \$37 from Fri.			
BOND CERTIFICATES			
13 wks - \$100 face	91.74	91.74	91.70
15 wks	91.67	91.67	91.62
17 wks	91.53	91.53	91.45
19 wks	91.51	91.51	91.44
21 wks	91.43	91.43	91.41
23 wks	91.34	91.34	91.34
25 wks	91.25	91.25	91.27
27 wks	91.25	91.25	91.24
29 wks	91.25	91.25	91.24

Mar	90-28	91-04	90-22	91-03	+11
Jun	90-22	91-00	90-18	90-31	+11
Sep	90-19	90-29	90-16	90-27	+11

Dec	90-14	90-20	90-14	90-20	+12
Jan	90-11	90-17	90-11	90-17	+11
Feb	90-14	90-19	90-14	90-19	+12
Mar	90-15	90-19	90-15	90-19	+12
Apr	90-15	90-16	90-15	90-16	+12
May	90-17	90-17	90-17	90-17	+13
Jun	90-17	90-19	90-17	90-19	+11
Jul	90-16	90-19	90-16	90-19	+12

Sales: Mon. 3,512 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 40,465, up 719 from Fri.

IMM Futures

September 24, 1998

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Dec	8.951	8.951	8.755	8.679	-(0.081)
Mar	8.712	8.712	8.641	8.623	-(0.045)
Jun	8.728	8.728	8.708	8.705	-(0.005)

Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2410	Unch.
BUILDER					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2410	Unch.

FRENCH FRANK		N.T.		L. 6275		UNCH.	
Dec	12,252	12,252	N.T.	0.2915	0.2915	+0.0008	
Jan			N.T.		0.2927		
YEN							
Dec	5470	5470	5327	5327		-0.084	
Jan	5470	5470	5410	5420			
June	5512	5512	5490	5500			
Sept			N.T.	5430	5430		Unch.
Slight E.O. omitted							
STERLING							
Dec	1.940	1.940	1.940	1.930	+0.010		
Jan			N.T.				
June	1.9500	1.9500	1.9300	1.9400	-0.0100		
June	1.9300	1.9300	1.9100	1.9200	-0.0200		
Sept			N.T.	1.9100	1.9100	-0.0300	
CANADIAN DOLLAR							
Dec	0.947	0.948	0.948	0.938	+0.0008		
Jan			N.T.				
June	0.9401	0.9507	0.9379	0.9400	-0.0087		
June			N.T.		0.9400		Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK							
Dec	2.410	2.410	2.410	2.410			
Jan			N.T.				
June	2.410	2.410	2.410	2.410			
Sept			N.T.	2.410	2.410		Unch.

April	0.5370	0.5375	0.5381	0.5383	— 0.0013
June	0.5406	0.5400	0.5330	0.5347	— 0.0066
Sept	0.5440	0.5440	0.5420	0.5420	— 0.0020

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Leonard Wins 20th

Royals Clinch At Least a Tie

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26 (AP) — Dennis Leonard won his 20th game of the year and Kansas City clinched a tie for its third consecutive American League West championship here last night with a 7-2 victory over Seattle. Leonard, who has lost 17, surrendered six hits in becoming the first Royals pitcher to have consecutive 20-game seasons. The right-hander was 20-12 in 1977.



Leonard Smith

John Wathan drove in two first-inning runs with a two-out triple off Rick Honeycutt (5-11), and the Royals added four in the fourth on four hits and two errors.

White Sox 6, A's 2

In Chicago, Lamar Johnson drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single and Chet Lemon hit a home run in lead Chicago to a 6-2 victory over Oakland.

Rangers 3, Twins 2

In Arlington, Texas, Al Oliver's single scored Bobby Bonds from third with two out in the 11th inning, giving Texas a 3-2 victory over Minnesota.

Phillies 3, Expos 2

In the National League, at Philadelphia, Larry Bowa's 12th-inning single scored Orlando Gonzalez to give Philadelphia a 3-2 victory over Montreal and reduce in four its National League East magic number.

Gonzalez, pinch-hitting for reliever Ron Reed, opened the 12th with an infield single and reached second when third baseman Stan Papi booted Mike McBride's sacrifice bunt attempt. Bud Harrelson sacrificed the runners to second and third before Bowa singled over third to score the winning run.

Pirates 7, Cubs 4

In Pittsburgh, Dave Parker, Omar Moreno and Frank Taveras drove in two runs apiece to lead Pittsburgh to a 7-4 victory over Chicago and keep the Pirates' hopes alive in the National League East pennant race.

Cardinals 3, Mets 0

In New York, Silvio Martinez pitched his second two-hitter of the season and beat New York for the third time in as many starts when he led St. Louis to a 3-0 victory.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	94	62	.352	—
Boston	92	63	.349	1
Milwaukee	87	67	.327	4 1/2
Baltimore	86	69	.309	7 1/2
Chicago	82	72	.284	10 1/2
Cleveland	68	85	.244	24 1/2
Toronto	59	94	.281	34 1/2

WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	89	68	.367	—
California	83	74	.324	5 1/2
Texas	82	74	.324	6 1/2
Minnesota	71	85	.252	16 1/2
San Francisco	67	89	.236	20 1/2
Oakland	66	90	.236	21 1/2
Seattle	55	99	.357	32 1/2

MIDWEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City 7, Seattle 2				
Chicago 6, Oakland 2				
Texas 3, Minnesota 2 (11 innings)				

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	83	62	.371	—
Pittsburgh	82	63	.364	1
Cincinnati	77	70	.319	4 1/2
Montreal	72	75	.288	9 1/2
St. Louis	68	79	.263	13 1/2
New York	63	84	.263	18 1/2

WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	94	62	.352	—
San Diego	87	67	.327	4 1/2
San Francisco	86	69	.309	5 1/2
Houston	81	74	.291	10 1/2
Atlanta	67	89	.236	20 1/2

MIDWEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia 10, Montreal 1				
Philadelphia 10, Montreal 1				
Philadelphia 10, Montreal 1				

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	94	62	.352	—
San Diego	87	67	.327	4 1/2
San Francisco	86	69	.309	5 1/2
Houston	81	74	.291	10 1/2
Atlanta	67	89	.236	20 1/2

MIDWEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	83	62	.371	—
Pittsburgh	82	63	.364	1
Cincinnati	77	70	.319	4 1/2
Montreal	72	75	.288	9 1/2
St. Louis	68	79	.263	13 1/2
New York	63	84	.263	18 1/2

WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	94	62	.352	—
San Diego	87	67	.327	4 1/2
San Francisco	86	69	.309	5 1/2
Houston	81	74	.291	10 1/2
Atlanta	67	89	.236	20 1/2

MIDWEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia 10, Montreal 1				
Philadelphia 10, Montreal 1				
Philadelphia 10, Montreal 1				



Tom Lasorda, manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers, is drenched with beer as his team celebrates winning its second straight championship in the National League's East Division.

The Names, O! the Ghosts That Float O'er the Fens

By Dick Braude

BOSTON, Sept. 26 (AP) — The names of players float back across time like the ghosts of Septembers past.

Trailing the New York Yankees by one game in the American League East, the Boston Red Sox open their final 1978 home stand tonight, struggling to avoid another too-little, too-late finish. The "unbeatable" Red Sox are racing the clock after a disastrous early-September slump.

Perhaps no team in baseball begins each season with such high hopes, only to finish with the bitter memory of September's last taste. New Englanders this week remember the obscure, the has-beens, the never-were stars pegged as certain to lead the Red Sox to victory.

Lenny Green, Dave Gray, Willie Tait, Bo Dukes, Guido Grill, Don Schwall, Mike Fiers, Jarvis Tatum, Nelson Chittum, Arnold Early, Don Gile, Faye Thorneberry, Rip Repulski.

Murray "the Forkball" Wall, Al "the Bull" Schroll, Willard "the Yankee Killer" Nixon, "Fireball" Fred Wenz, Leon "the Black Cat" Kiley, Dan "the Paratrooper" O'Sullivan, Jack "Old Tomato" Lammie.

The Red Sox haven't won a World Series in 60 years and young fans are weaned on mournful World Series memories: Johnny Pesky bailing the ball as Enos Slaughter races home in 1946; Jim Lonborg struggling against foul play in 1967's Game No. 7; Jim Burton surrendering a hit to Joe Morgan as the championship slips away in Cincinnati in 1975.

Tom Satriano, Lou Berberet, Don Buddin, Herbie Plews, Ron Jackson, Riverboat Smith, Chuck Hartenstein, Tom Hudak, Cal Koonce, Joe Asche, Pete Maguire.

Eddie Joost, Hal Koonce, Ike Delock, Ted Bousfield, Pete Charon, Syd O'Brien, Jay Ritchie, Ray Webster, Russ Kenner, Garry Roggenburk, Felix Mantilla.

Julio Navarro, Hershel Freeman, Jim Paganoni, Ted Wills, Jerry Casale, Marty Keough, Mike Derick, Dick Schofield, Sammy White and yes, Haywood Sullivan.

Ashe Dismisses Gottfried

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (AP) — Arthur Ashe ended each set by beating Brian Gottfried's service last night and won, 6-2, 6-4, in the championship match of the Tennis Open tournament here.

In the first set, Ashe broke Gottfried's service in the fourth, sixth and eighth games while Gottfried broke service in the fifth game.

In the second set Ashe broke in the fourth and 10th games while Gottfried broke in the seventh game. The match ended when Gottfried double-faulted.

Ashe, who has said throughout the tournament that he is "playing very well," won this event 15 years ago and again in 1975. He was seeded seventh, with Gottfried seeded second.

Connors Triumphs
BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 26 (AP) — Jimmy Connors repeated his U.S. Open mastery of Bjorn Borg here last night, beating him, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, for first place in a round-robin tennis tournament here.

It was Connors' third victory in six meetings with Borg this year, including the finals of the U.S. Open, won by Connors, and Wimbledon, won by Borg.

U.S. Davis Cup Team
NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP) — The United States named Ashe and Stan Smith today to challenge Sweden in the semifinals of the Davis Cup tennis competition. Connors was invited to join the team, but did not answer, officials said.

Besides Ashe and Smith, Vitas Gerulaitis and Dick Stockton were named to face Borg, Ove Bengtsson, Kjell Johansson and Tommy Svensson indoors at Gothenburg, Sweden, Oct. 6-8. The winner of the best-of-five series will play the winner of the match between Britain and Australia for the cup. The second match is scheduled Oct. 6-8 in England.

Vikings Hold Off Bears

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (UPI) — Fran Tarkenton penetrated the Chicago Bears' defense for 152 yards passing, including one touchdown, and Matt Blair ran 49 yards for a touchdown with a fumble recovery to lead the underdog Minnesota Vikings to a 24-20 triumph in a National Football League game here last night.

The Vikings got off to a 14-0 lead when Tarkenton hit Sammy White on a 33-yard touchdown on his second pass, and Blair took a lateral from Mike Mullane after a fumble by the Bears' quarterback, Bob Avellini, and ran for a score.

The Bears came back, but couldn't maintain possession to get in front. Walter Payton ran three yards for a first-period touchdown and Bob Thomas kicked a 27-yard field goal in the second period and a 32-yard field goal in the third to pull the Bears within a point at 14-13.

Foreman's Score
But then Tarkenton directed the Vikings on a 69-yard scoring drive as Chuck Foreman dived over from the one-yard line with 2:56 gone in the final period. Rick Danneker also kicked a 29-yard field goal.

Payton scored a second touchdown on a one-yard run with 13 seconds to play after Avellini passed the Bears from their own 32 to a first down on the Vikings' one. The Bears tried an onside kick but Stu Voight recovered the ball for the Vikings, who ran out the clock.

The defeat was the first for the Bears in four games this season. The Vikings, champions of the NFL's Central Division for the last six years, won their second game in four starts to move one game out of first place.

Avellini Off Target
Turnovers were a major factor and the Bears were the victims. In addition to losing the fumble that resulted in a Viking touchdown, Avellini had two of his passes intercepted.

The Vikings lost the ball once on a fumble that had no effect on the outcome and once on a pass interception, when Doug Plank picked off a Tarkenton pass on the Bears' 20, stopping a Minnesota drive. The game was billed as a contest.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Akron	10	6	0	.625
New England	10	6	0	.625
San Diego	10	6	0	.625
Baltimore	10	6	0	.625
Buffalo	10	6	0	.625

NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Washington	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625
San Diego	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625

MIDWEST				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Los Angeles	10	6	0	.625
San Diego	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Philadelphia	10	6	0	.625
Pittsburgh	10	6	0	.625
Cincinnati	10	6	0	.625
Montreal	10	6	0	.625

WEST				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Los Angeles	10	6	0	.625
San Diego	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625

MIDWEST				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Los Angeles	10	6	0	.625
San Diego	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625

MIDWEST				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Philadelphia	10	6	0	.625
Pittsburgh	10	6	0	.625
Cincinnati	10	6	0	.625
Montreal	10	6	0	.625

WEST				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Los Angeles	10	6	0	.625
San Diego	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625

MIDWEST				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				
Los Angeles 10, Montreal 1				

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST				
	W	L	T	Pct.
Los Angeles	10	6	0	.625
San Diego	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625

between the running of Walter Payton for the Bears and the passing of Tarkenton for the Vikings, and the Vikings came out ahead in every category.

Payton, who set a league record of 275 yards rushing in his last appearance against Minnesota, was limited to 58 rushing yards in 24 carries, but scored twice and caught four passes for 37 yards. Two Viking ball carriers — Ricky Young, Payton's uncle, and Chuck Foreman — outgained him. Young had 74 yards in 15 carries and Foreman 73 in 17.

Tarkenton completed almost 75 percent of his passes, 14 of 20 for 152 yards and had one interception and one touchdown. Avellini, forced to play catch up in the final few minutes, connected on 22 of 36 attempts for 207 yards, with six touchdowns.

Chargers Drill for Corvill
SAN DIEGO, Sept. 26 (UPI) — The San Diego Chargers went through their first workout yesterday under their new head coach, Don Corvill.

Corvill, former head coach of the St. Louis Cardinals, took over after Tommy Prothro announced his resignation earlier in the day. Prothro cited the Chargers' disappointing start — one victory and three defeats — in the National Football League this season.

"I still believe this is a good football team," Prothro said, "and it is a playoff contender. However, after disappointing losses to Oakland and Denver and a disaster yesterday against Green Bay, I feel a fresh approach and a rude awakening is what this team needs. For this reason I am resigning today."

Corvill, who was released from his St. Louis contract last year after criticizing the Cardinals' owner, Bill Bidwell, had been prohibited from joining another team under terms of his release.

The Cardinals were given a third-round draft choice in 1980 by the Chargers as compensation for agreeing to release Corvill.

He compiled a 42-27-1 record in five years with St. Louis. Prothro compiled a 20-36 record in four seasons with the Chargers.

The Soccer Scene

Welcome, Loudly, to Liverpool

By Rob Hughes
LONDON, Sept. 26 (HT) — This is the story of the ugly duckling who may yet be a swan, of the notice overlooked in his own backyard who will, at 7:30 tomorrow night, receive his baptism of fire in an atmosphere which has been known to reduce even international stars to numbed inadequacy.

Gary Birtles is the novice. He is aged 22, yet his true feathers are only just beginning to emerge. A fortnight ago, in his inaugural week as a first-team player, Mr. Birtles struck one goal for Nottingham Forest and helped to make another to set up a 2-0 score that threatens to knock Liverpool out of the European Cup if it rules for two years.

For this, Mr. Birtles can expect a special welcome from the Kop — a 4,000-man section of the Liverpool red army of fans whose sound gets through to the marrow of the most experienced of campaigners. Ask Bert Vogts, the West German captain, a veteran of two World Cups and countless European battles: He remembers still the sound of the Kop and the effect it had on members of the Borussia Mönchengladbach team which aspired to be the last team to win in Liverpool. It lost, 3-0.

The Kop's chorus is tuneful, often witty and always impressive. Its sheer volume can either freeze or inspire the talents of men. Gary Birtles will hear it through the dressing room walls; he will be entering the players' tunnel by stark, unavoidable message overhead: "This is Anfield, home of Liverpool Football Club." He will then step out to face the full, raucous sound of the Kop.

Touch of Kindness
It will not, unless it is out of character, greet him unkindly; but neither is it likely to ignore him the way this gangling, unlikely looking young man provided so much surprise against the champions in the first leg. Twenty-four hours will tell us how Birtles will react.

That he is fresh and full of unexpected potential is undeniable: he was called, third choice, into a Forest team that just could not score goals, yet he is a player plucked from a small non-league club, Long Eaton United, for less than \$4,000 two years ago.

After 21 months of apparently undistinguished and unconfident reserve play, he burst into the seniors not only with his performance against the best team in



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